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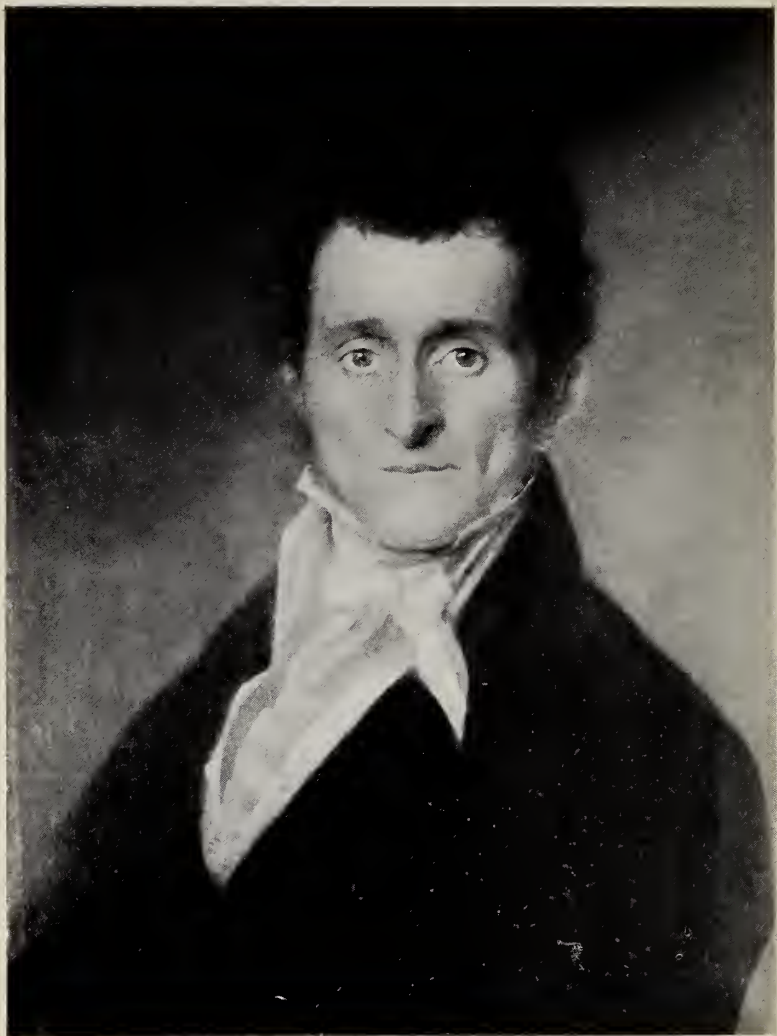


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Edward Richardson

In youth

From an oil painting

THE
HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS

OF THE

DANVERS HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

VOLUME 11

Under Direction of the Committee on Publication

DANVERS, MASSACHUSETTS
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY
1923

HARRIET SILVESTER TAPLEY
Editor

Printed by
NEWCOMB & GAUSS
SALEM, MASS.
1923

1411720

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The Treasurer will gladly receive subscriptions for the much-needed fireproof annex which will be built as soon as sufficient funds are forthcoming



MARTHA ("PATTY") SMITH

(Mrs. Edward Richardson)

In her youth

HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS
OF THE
DANVERS HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 11.

DANVERS, MASS.

1923

CAPTAIN EDWARD RICHARDSON—A
MEMORIAL.

WITH GENEALOGICAL RECORDS OF SOME OF HIS
ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS.

BY ELIZABETH WILLS VERNON RADCLIFFE.

One Sabbath morning, more than one hundred years ago, a sailing vessel dropped anchor in the harbor of a Massachusetts seaport town. A young sailor came ashore, walked along a peaceful road and into its Baptist Meeting House. Soon he heard a sweet voice singing. "Who is that?" he inquired of a friend. "That's Patty Smith, one of the belles of Hadley," was the reply.

Edward Richardson looked up from where he was seated and discovered a beautiful girl.

"I'll walk home with her after service," he whispered to his companion.

"You can hardly do that," was confided, "somebody else claims the privilege."

Nevertheless, at the church door he stood awaiting the descent from the choir; was introduced, and did walk home with her that morning, in the spring sunshine, and into her heart as well; this we may conclude, as their engagement and marriage soon followed.

In her father's family Bible is recorded:

"July 28, 1813, My daughter Martha aged 19 years and 8 months, was married to Edward Richardson, aged 24 years, of Danvers, Mass."

Edward was the son of Seth, who fought in the Revolutionary War, and who was with Washington when he

CAPTAIN EDWARD RICHARDSON

crossed the Delaware and at Valley Forge, and of Hannah Waters, whose ancestors go back to the earliest settlers of Salem; to John Tomkins and through Trasks, Gardners and Porters to Major William Hathorne, head of Militia of Colonial Wars; and through Richard Waters, of Danvers, over the seas to James, of the parish of St. Buttolph without Algate, London, citizen, May 17, 1617, who married Phebe Manning; and through her, through the many generations and years to the 14th century to Simon Manning, who married Catherine Chaucer, sister of the famous English poet, Goeffrey Chaucer; while three more generations back, we find that "Symon de Manning, of the city of Bettred, took part in many different military expeditions under King Richard I, 1189-1199. He was among the first of the English Barons to take up the Cross and go with King Richard to the Holy Wars in the Third Crusade, for which he was knighted. He died in the time of Henry III." (H. F. Waters' Genealogical Gleanings.)

The old Waters homestead was built about 1630. It was in the possession of the family over two hundred years, and was burned down September 24, 1845, on the site of the Hussey house of today. One beautiful old Colonial desk, belonging to Captain Seth, originally stood in this house, and remains in the family, with its claw legs, fan ornaments and secret columns intact, and upon which much of this record is being compiled.

Seth and Hannah were among those tortured souls who suffered on land at the wreck of the ill-fated ship *Margaret* of Salem on May 21, 1810, while their boy as 2d. mate was miraculously rescued with fifteen others, after four days in a long boat, four hundred miles from the nearest land. He was then in his twenty-first year.

On the 10th of April this ship sailed from Naples under command of Captain Fairfield. To quote from

A MEMORIAL

a contemporary account: "During a fierce gale she was hove on her beam end and totally disabled. Lat. 40° N., long. $39^{\circ} 30'$ W. . . . With an axe we cut away the weather lanyards, masts, shrouds and long boat, which being done, the ship righted with her hatches off, chests, water casks, etc., drifting amongst the wreck. The guns, anchors, camboose and all other articles on deck were thrown overboard to lighten the ship. . . . During this time the long boat lay beating among the wreck of spars, etc., bottom up. . . .

"With the utmost difficulty she was hauled along side the ship, turned over and found to be badly stove; her gunwales and stem broken entirely off, her wood ends and garboard strake open and large holes in the bottom, so that we found it impossible to bail her out. We were under the necessity of upsetting her again in the sea with the hope of being able to stop some of the holes in her bottom which we, in part, effected by driving the butts together and by putting canvass, etc., into the largest holes. After that we turned her over again and by continued bailing with every bucket, which we could procure we were enabled to keep her from sinking. By this time it was about 7 P. M. When the boat, being hauled near the ship, for the purpose of getting canvas and oakum to stop the leaks, as many men as could reach the long boat jumped into her and finding the boat would again be sunk if we remained so near the ship, we were obliged to veer to the leeward, at the distance of 15 or 20 fathoms, being 12 in number in the boat. . . . We had been in this situation but a short time before one man jumped from the ship into the sea and made for the boat. We took him in but, finding that all on board were determined to pursue the same plan we were obliged to veer the boat further off. At that time we were 13 men and 2 men in the stern boat which augmented our number to more than could, with any

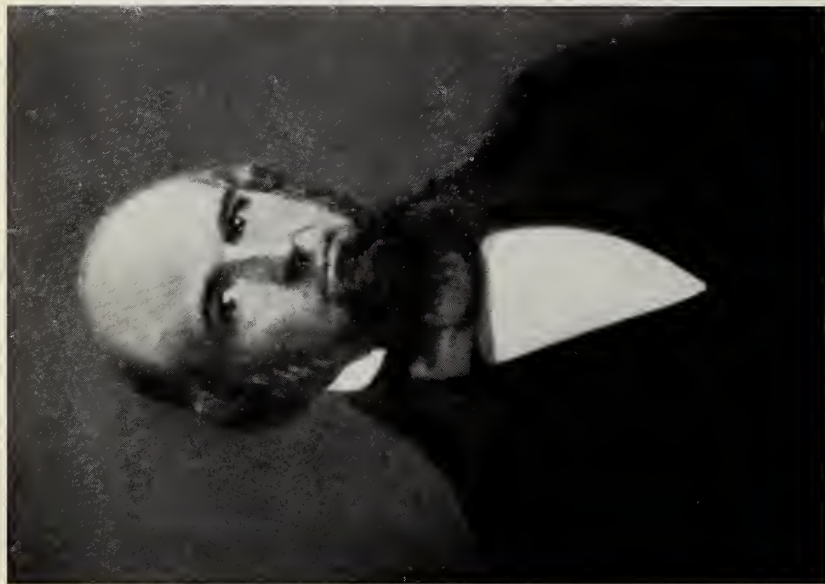
CAPTAIN EDWARD RICHARDSON

degree of safety, attempt to leave the ship. We were continually bailing to keep her from sinking. It was a wretched situation for we had no compass, quadrant or any instrument whatever by which we could direct our course, and not a single drop of fresh water in the boat. About this time casks of brandy and sundry other articles of the cargo were drifting from the wreck, amongst which we picked up the mizzen top gallant sail, 2 spars, 5 oars, 1 cask of olive oil, 1 drowned pig and 1 drowned goat, 1 bag of bread, and they hove us a gallon keg of brandy from the ship, which was secured. We then fixed a sail for the boat from the mizzen top gallant sail. . . . We made our course as nearly east as possible for the island of Corvo or Flores, and the last we saw of the ship she was lying in the same situation as when we left her.

“We continued our course to the eastward having winds variable from S. S. E. to N. W. and two men constantly bailing, steering in the night by the stars when to be seen and in dark cloudy weather by the heaving of the sea, and in the day time by judging from the bearing of the sun—when to be seen, and when not, by the best of our judgment.

“For 4 days we continued sailing eastward without seeing any vessel; but on Saturday, 26 May, at 1 P. M. to our great joy we espied a sail which proved to be the brig *Poacher* of Boston, Capt. James Dunn, who took us on board and treated us with every attention, kindness and civility. . . . Capt. Richard Pedrick afterwards very generously took six of us on board his vessel and brought us into Marblehead.”

Martha (Patty) Smith, his wife, was a daughter of Thomas Smith—descendant of Sergeant Joseph Smith, born 1657, and removed to Hadley, Mass., about 1680—and Catherine Matthews of Hadley, and grand-



SAMUEL VERNON

From a daguerreotype made about 1846.



MARTHA ADELINE RICHARDSON
(Mrs. Samuel Vernon)

A MEMORIAL

daughter of Thomas Smith and Rhoda Worthington. In the Worthington records is stated: "Rhoda and Sibil (sisters) had great strength and sweetness of character." We may say she inherited these qualities from this grandmother Rhoda, as she certainly possessed them in large measure.

Her immigrant ancestors, Nicholas Worthington and Nathaniel Alexander, were in service in the Turner Falls fight, 1676. John Loomis, in Naragansett Wars, was also Representative of Windsor, Conn., 1666-1667 and 1675-1677 and among the first settlers there. And there were Thomas Bunce of Pequot War fame, John Crow, one of first settlers of Hartford, Conn., and Hadley, Mass., in 1666.

Edward Richardson purchased a house and land from John Fowler, June 12, 1815. It was near the banks of the Waters River, named for this Waters family. A picture is given as it appears today—a Colonial homestead with a summer and winter kitchen and a Samuel McIntire door. Two stately elms guarded the entrance on each side of the garden gate, and here the family lived between the long voyages at sea.

He became a member of the Alarm Co., called the New Mills Minute Men, at New Mills (Danvers) formed to defend the town during the War of 1812, with "Always Ready" for its motto. An earthen fort was built at the river's edge near the Richardson house, mounted with two iron guns. This point where two rivers converged was a logical position for a fortification and well might the Richardson families have felt secure with such protection. At one of the signals at midnight when it was supposed that the British were landing at Salem, these Minute Men marched until intercepted by a man on horseback with the news that it was a false alarm. On one occasion as they passed

CAPTAIN EDWARD RICHARDSON

through River Street they were saluted by the Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, who, raising his hat, remarked: "There go the defenders of our country's liberty, the men who are not ashamed to speak with the enemy at the gate."

Captain Richardson became a Freemason, raised in Jordan Lodge, Feb. 14, 1814.

Soon the children came: Edward Trask, Thomas Smith, Joseph Worthington, William Proctor, Aaron Cheever, who died in infancy, Martha Adeline, another Aaron Cheever, and later Mary Waters, a child by adoption but equally loved and cherished, and then their letters were full of the new interests and responsibilities. Often the Captain's thoughts turned to that little group around the "keeping room" fire, where they gathered after their busy day of varied activities. No doubt the sampler, with its astonishing sentiment from one of ten years, worked by the hands of Martha Smith in the old schoolhouse in Hadley, developed an interest in needlework, for tales are told of her domestic accomplishments, of a famous hooked rug that covered the floor of this same "keeping room." Knitted counterpanes still exist that lay over the high post bedsteads, and many dozens of shirts were made of the finest linen with exquisite workmanship for the husband, and later on for the boys. Sister Nancy Richardson was always one of the household and shared these activities. Later in life she is remembered in the Brooklyn home as always ready with cookies and apples for the visiting grandchildren while reading to them from their story books.

There were visits made to old Hadley, where "Patty" Smith had grown to womanhood amid its peaceful scenery and simple life. Here the smaller children sometimes lingered with their Smith relations and

A MEMORIAL

the elder ones were sent to boarding school, while their mother went occasionally to sea. They experienced there the New England Sabbath, beginning Saturday evening, a serious day indeed, but in those times, at sunset, it was considered Monday morning, so, often, we've been told, the little ones would run behind the barn and gaze earnestly at the western sky, to discover this longed-for occurrence, for then they could begin again to play.

The Salem ship registers contain, among many others, the following items:

Adeline, ship, 249 tons, built Eden, Me., 1808. Reg. May 27, 1809. Engaged in Sumatra trade from Salem, Mass., 1817. Edward Richardson, master.

Dear Sally, Danvers, schooner, 115 tons, built Alna, Me. 1816. Reg. Jan. 4, 1817. Nathaniel Putnam, Danvers, Thomas Cheever, John W. Osgood, owners. Edward Richardson, master.

Friendship, schooner, 47 tons. Captured in War of 1812. Reg. Aug. 4, 1815. Edward Richardson, owner and master. West Indies.

Andrew Jackson, ship, 263 tons, captured in the War of 1812. Reg. May 25, 1815. Samuel Cook, Thomas Whittredge, William Manning, Tracy Patch, owners. Tracy Patch, master. Also Reg. Nov. 15, 1817. James Cook, Samuel Cook, Edward Richardson, master. Liverpool, Bremen, New Orleans. Condemned at St. Ubes, 1821.

Levant, brig from Gottenburg, Oct. 4, 1820.

Later he had an interest in Ship *Poland*, New York, 1833. The *Brooklyn* also was commanded and owned by Edward Richardson, and in this ship he made many foreign voyages, including Canton, Singapore, Batavia and Whampoa.

CAPTAIN EDWARD RICHARDSON

In 1822, while *en route* to Bremen, there occurred a religious revival in Danvers, and the wife wrote to the husband of her desire to join the church. This news gave him deep concern and he discoursed in writing to his father, Seth Richardson:—

“New Orleans, May 19, 1822.

“Dear Father:

“Your kind favor of April 2nd came to hand a few days since with two others; one from my good wife, and the other from my dear Sister Lydia.

“I was much rejoiced to learn you were all enjoying the blessings of health and have the pleasure to inform you that we are all in possession of the same.

“I am much pleased with your description of the change in my dear Martha (although I thought she was good enough before), which I hope ere long to have the extreme pleasure of witnessing myself, although perhaps I may not be capable of participating with my beloved wife in this extreme happiness, as you are, my dear Father.

“I have written to my dear Partner, a lengthy epistle on the subject. Perhaps you, Sir, may call it a foolish one—I am not myself sure it was not—some of it; but I can with much candor assure you, my most esteemed parent, the design was good and it was written without the least idea of creating any prejudice in the mind of my wife against any religious impressions she had expressed and my most fervent and earnest wish is, my dear parent, that you will not (or allow my dear wife to) decide too hastily on an affair of such importance. You are sensible that even our own feelings often deceive us. Too many have been deceived by such feelings and have become stumbling blocks in the way



THE VERNON RESIDENCE
201 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

(Photo by Vernon Radcliffe.)

A MEMORIAL

of others. You will not deny we have many such in our little village. Pardon me, my dear Father, I do not mean to infer from this that Martha is not truly pious. I hope from my heart she is, but I suppose she is as liable to be deceived as others. Why not? And why shall not her appearance deceive you. I beg of you to be cautious how you encourage her too much before you have sufficient proof of her having met with that change which is essential to her salvation. I cannot believe that a few days, or even months, can possibly produce sufficient evidence of the fact.

"So, my kind father, think as I do, that a delay of a few months (just for me to return) cannot be attended with any disagreeable consequences. It will afford me much pleasure to return and find my wife still firm in the belief that she appeared to possess when she wrote me last, and I will then cheerfully consent to her joining the church if she wishes to, but I cannot willingly do it while absent, and I am sure, my dear Father, you will not urge it after perusing this and Martha's letter. . . . I am very much engaged about looking out for a freight. . . . I shall accept any offer I can get this week.

"My love to my dear Mother, brother and sisters, and accept, my dear Father, the love and best wishes of

"Your dutiful son,

"Edward.

"P. S. May 26.

"I open this to inform you that I have commenced loading for Bremen. From Bremen I shall return to Salem in ballast."

This last item of information from a prudent and thrifty New Englander further reveals his perturbation of mind in thus speedily returning home. We must conclude he was convinced of the sincerity and lasting

CAPTAIN EDWARD RICHARDSON

qualities of the conversion, for the First Baptist Church of Danvers records the baptism of Martha Richardson in 1823 and of Edward Richardson in 1825, in the following words:

"Martha Richardson related the dealings of Providence and the way in which her mind had been exercised which the church reviewed as a Christian Experience Apr. 5, 1823."

Also (Nov. 19, 1825), "Heard the relation of Capt. Edw. Richardson respecting the dealings of God with him and the ways in which his mind had been wrought upon and views of the way of Salvation and voted unanimously to receive it as a Gospel Expression."

Five years later, the records of the new Baptist Meeting House show that:

"Edw. Richardson purchased pews No.'s 15, 40, 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 64, 16, on Nov. 9, 1830 . . . with all the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging, as long as said house stands . . ." He also made generous contributions toward the building of this church, being the largest subscriber. He became a delegate to the Salem Baptist Association and, through it, a large subscriber to scholarships in schools and colleges. This association included all the Essex County Baptist churches and was founded in 1828.

Upon hearing of the death of one of his children, he wrote from the South.

"New Orleans, Sunday afternoon,
23 Jan., 1825.

"My dear:—

"Your afflicting letter of 20th Dec. has come to hand and my fears are realized. . . . Strange, wonderful, incomprehensible are the ways of providence. . . . We were unworthy of such a blessing and, my dear, may this afflicting stroke (of providence) induce us to

A MEMORIAL

double our exertions for the Lord is good unto those that wait upon Him . . . though He cause grief, yet will He have compassion. The dear child has gone but a little ahead of us. . . . How important it is that we should study well the nature of the voyage we have undertaken: have our vessel in perfect order, capable of enduring the severest storms, our compasses regulated; be provided with the best charts, engage in season the only good Pilot that we may be sure, when approaching the shores of Eternity, upon safe arrival, and, if we should be blessed with righteousness and wisdom, let us spare no pains to instruct our children, but say, with Joshua, that we and our house will serve the Lord . . .

“Your afflicted

“Edward.”

Three years later:

“Ship Salem at sea, Jan. 2, 1828. .

“. . . Just now we overtook and passed by a French ship 9 days from Charleston, S. C., for Bordeaux. The first vessel we have spoken since we left Brother Brown (by whom I wrote you). I like to speak a vessel once in a while: it seems so sociable.

“This morning we discovered a rudder floating by, which, no doubt, the loss of has caused some poor fellows much trouble.

“. . . Although we are about half way on our passage the thermometer is at 70° and has not been below 68 since we left; it being the middle of winter I expected a rough passage with some gales and squalls but thus far we have been highly blessed. We have our meetings regularly Sundays on the quarter deck. . . . I do believe, my dear, that the Lord is with us, and I hope and pray about to work on the hearts and consciences of my crew. It's cheering and encouraging to have

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them lay aside their profaneness and cheerfully attend on the Sabbath to hear the word read and explained and blessed be God who has I trust more than ever enabled me to engage in such delightful duties with a liberty and ardour of soul which a short time back I was a stranger to . . . Oh, how much time I have wasted. My talents have been buried in the earth. How much joy and consolation and peace, which passeth knowledge, have I cheated myself of . . . Now I have no outward difficulties . . . much time for meditation and reflection and bountifully supplied by a kind overruling Providence with all the necessities of life if not the luxuries, and having the best ship the world affords you must suppose, my dear, that I have no cause to murmur. Certainly I have not, but could wish the society of my family were added, although I should not be willing under all circumstances to have them all here.

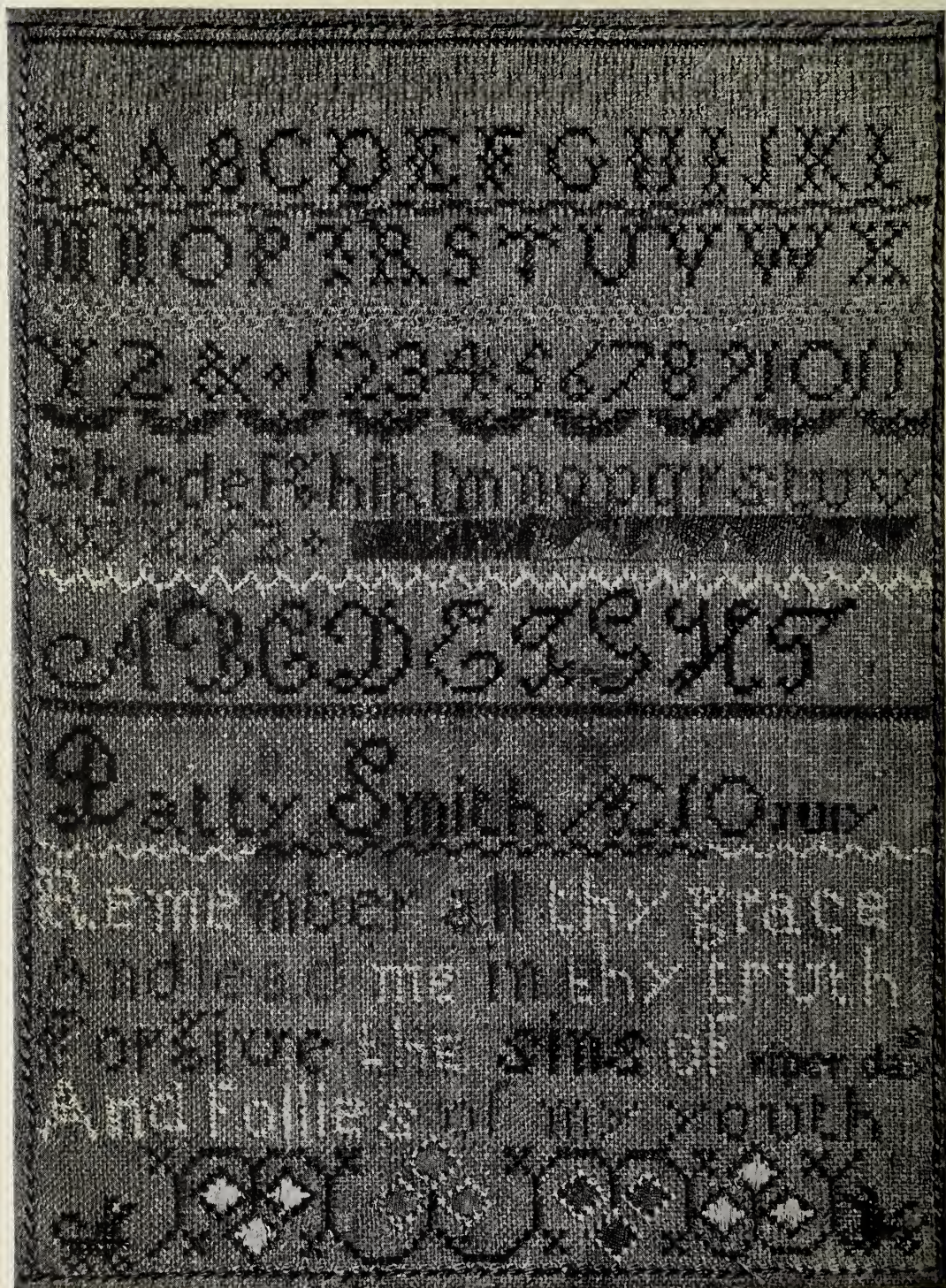
“Wed. 9th.

“After closing my remarks last evening the wind and weather began to change and at 3 this morning commenced a severe storm from N. E. the first unpleasant weather since I sailed from N. O. . . .

“Saturday night, Jan. 12, 1828.

Lat. 38° 30, Long. 56, 3 weeks from Balize . . . we shall not feel much inconvenience from the cold in the cabin, it is so filled up with cotton it will be difficult for it to find its way in. During the short gales we have experienced our famous ship has behaved herself uncommonly well. ‘She makes good weather’ as we sailors say. All aboard are in excellent health and I believe perfectly content. We have no jarring, no profanity: all seem willing, ready and able to do their duty and we have a fine pig of about 50 pounds hanging up for dinner tomorrow. But I can hardly expect those happy times will continue after we arrive in port,





SAMPLER OF PATTY SMITH, AGED TEN YEARS

Worked at the Old Hadley School in 1803.

A MEMORIAL

as several of the sailors who were shipped at N. Orleans have been unsteady in their habits and I have reason to believe will soon fall a prey to their evil propensities, when beset on every side by temptations as they will be no doubt on our first arrival. Oh, that the Lord would now awaken them to behold themselves in the gladness of His law and cause His word to take deep root in their hearts . . . may the God of love and grace be with you all, hear and answer all your prayers of faith and preserve your spirits, souls and bodies blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ. Continue to pray for me."

"Sunday evening, 13 Jan.

"We are now 200 miles nearer our port of destination and of course as much farther from my dear home. I have enjoyed a pleasant and I trust a profitable Sabbath; have had two meetings, all the congregation attended except the cook in the forenoon. He was engaged about the dinner. Wish you were here to help us with the singing. I have to take the lead generally and three or four others who sing nearly as well as I do make out to follow and I can assure you (although you may laugh) we have what we think good music. Really, my dear, we have abundant reason to be thankful that we can enjoy our Sabbaths so well at sea. . . . I seem to have more strength, more confidence, no trembling, no fear of man . . . God keep me humble and use me as seemeth to Thee best. Make us Thy servant and handmaid, instruments in Thine hands in bringing our dear children whom Thou hast bestowed upon us into Thine ark of safety. . . . I feel anxious indeed for the precious cause in my dear native village [Danvers] and do hope and earnestly pray that those who love our dear Lord and Savior meet often together and that they all brethren and sisters

CAPTAIN EDWARD RICHARDSON

are especially on such occasions wrestling Jacobs and prevailing Israels . . . Good night.

“Monday evening, 14th.

“We are going on rapidly, have diminished our distance about the same as the last day, and although the weather continues stormy the wind is fair. Undoubtedly we will have snow when we approach nearer the coast of Ireland. It is very common for sailors in long storms at sea to form plans and resolutions about buying farms, leaving off going to sea, becoming fishermen, opening brickyards, building factories, etc., and although they seldom think much more about it when fine weather returns, yet I can assure you, my dear, I am pretty firmly resolved by leave of Providence, storm or no storm, to ‘give up the ship,’ as soon as the period shall arrive which you have heard me name and possibly sooner. I do not mean you should understand by this I have fixed on a certain day, for circumstances may be such that on the 28th July, 1829 [his birthday and wedding day], if it please my Creator to permit me to continue in life till that day, I may be in Europe or India. In that case I should not be willing to release the ship until she had conveyed me to my native soil, when at any rate I could reach my dear family by taking my land tack, but after all, my dear, a year and a half is a long way to look ahead. Great changes may take place in this state of uncertainty. Circumstances may be materially altered. We may all live and be in health at that time, but the little property which has been bestowed on us by a kind Providence may take wings and fly away. In such a case no doubt my duty to God and my family would direct me to pursue the business I am best fitted for and whatever the events of time or Providence may be, I really hope and pray, I and you may ever be resigned

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to a strict performance of our duty with perseverance and cheerfulness amid storm or sunshine. . . .

"Aug. 30, 1828. I am now 21 days out of Lisbon for New York and Danvers, my dear native village, various have been the scenes and vicissitudes I have passed through. It seems when I look back that I must have been born on eagle's wings. Certainly a kind Providence has watched over me and made a way for me to pass in safety 14,000 miles through the mighty deep. . . ."

In a brochure of "The Bank of Manhattan Co.," it is stated: "During 1832 the registered and enrolled tonnage of New York was greater than that of Liverpool or any city in the world except London. In the early part of the century the city experienced what has been called the New England invasion, when there came from New England a surprising number of those who later became New York's leading shipping merchants. Their success was due largely to the invaluable experience gained while in the employ of New England merchants and capitalists who in the early days owned most of the shipping in the country."

In 1832 the family moved from Danvers to New York City, and here, with the Colonial furniture were accumulated many foreign treasures, such as marbles from Italy, nests of lacquer tables and work boxes with pearl inlaid, exquisite carved ivories and jade, embroidered shawls, Hong Kong baskets, Nankin and Canton china, brass-trimmed and brass-nailed cedar and hand-painted leather trunks and other articles, selected with loving thoughts in the Far East for the dear ones at home.

The deep religious nature developed as the years passed. The following gives evidence of this:

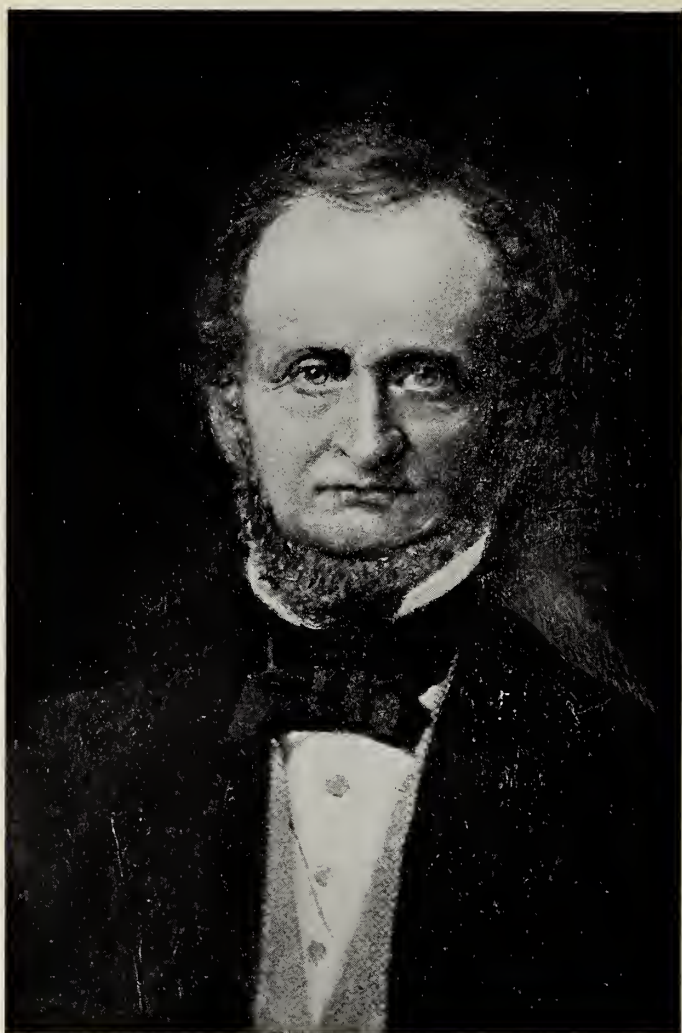
CAPTAIN EDWARD RICHARDSON

“Ship Poland, half way to Havre,
5 Mch. 1833.

“My dear Martha:—

“Fearful that I may be too much hurried, on my arrival (if it should please a kind and all wise providence to bring it to pass) to write you as lengthily as I could wish, I have commenced this evening, and here I sit jambed up in one corner of my little room. Every now and then a sea thumps the ship and makes it quite difficult to hold to my desk. The weather is dark and stormy but the wind is fair and we are galloping off about ten miles an hour as we have been nearly all the time since we left. Certainly, my dear, we have very great reason to praise the Lord for his continued and unmerited goodness. My cold, which made me very unhappy on the day I left, continued to increase until the third day out, and being so much occupied I could not, or thought I could not, do anything for it until the fourth day, I became very seriously ill . . . and if I ever longed for anything it was for the luxury of my dear wife to attend me . . . although I had every attention from the steward and lacked nothing, yet I was alone, had just left my dear home and my poor weak mind seemed to have completely broken loose from all restraint and so it dashed about from wave to wave, like a ship with the loss of her rudder in a gale of wind . . . and it is now two days since I have quite recovered, for which I hope to feel grateful to Him who has so frequently raised me up when brought low by sickness, as well as other causes. . . . O, my dear, how much the Lord has done for me since I was on my passage to this same port, eight years ago. O the depth of His goodness and long suffering in sparing me and bestowing so many blessings on me who have been so unworthy. Not far from here the





CAPTAIN EDWARD RICHARDSON
From a group picture made in the eighteen forties.

A MEMORIAL

Lord first enabled me to see myself in some measure, and before I arrived in port He made me some glorious discoveries of Himself . . . Since I became able to have the exercises of morning service, I have felt, more than for a long time before, the importance of faithfulness and diligence in the Lord's work and it's my most earnest prayer that I may be able, on this voyage, to do something in the strength of the Lord for the poor deluded souls by whom I am surrounded, and may I not expect that you will be in this instance, as I have reason to believe you were eight years ago, and many times since, a helpmeet? Who had I then on earth who could so forcefully and feelingly press my desperate case, my almost hopeless condition at a court of mercy, as the dear wife of my bosom, and if a twofold cord is not easily broken, may we not hope that the Lord will own and bless our feeble efforts to glorify Him by the conversion of those who continually surround us, and especially our dear children. O, my dear, our dear children, most of them in the gall of bitterness! Although to look back upon our past neglect would almost distract us, yet, in looking forward, we have the sweetest encouragement. May the Lord enable us to bear them and each other on the arms of our faith daily at a throne of grace and to follow up our prayers by a watchful and persevering course of conduct towards them. Oh, we must very soon meet with them at the Judgment Seat. Oh God, enable us to guide them from temptation; teach them the soul destroying influences of the world and its fathoms. Since I left you I have read of a Mother idolizing her child. . . . I fear it is not a solitary case, and if any are exposed to this danger, we are at present, for I believe God never favored any with more lovely children than our little ones. Oh God, lead us not into

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temptation and deliver us from the numerous evils to which we are exposed."

"11 March: . . . Since I have recovered from the indisposition, my mind has enjoyed more rest from perplexing cares of temporal things than for several months past, and I have been lead to consider the merciful dealings of Providence during my past life.

"How many times I would have destroyed myself by sin if I had been left to myself. The whole of my past life presents one continued chain of Providential mercies . . .

"I bless God that my parents had not wealth enough to ruin me, and that necessity made me a sailor as much as choice, and how good He was in restoring me to health when so low as to be given up by all the doctors; and then, too, I was wandering upon the dark mountains of sin and then I was mercifully, almost miraculously delivered from a watery grave while still out of the ark of safety; and then, my dear, in this chain of wonderful mercies came that link which of all others seems to bear the mark of a heavenly workman. Yes, my dear Martha, at the first happy moment of our meeting, commenced a most evident series of very providential occurrences, which, if properly viewed, is sufficiently clear and plain to satisfy the most skeptical, that the hairs of our head are numbered and that not a sparrow falls to the ground without notice of our Heavenly Father.

"I look upon it that if the curtain were withdrawn, we should see that our first serious impressions about our souls were in perfect connection with former events, for I have always been impressed with the belief that your change and prayers were powerful auxiliaries in my conversion and of that of many others.

. . . Mch. 13th

" . . . and I am of the opinion that we too often look

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at the dark side of Providence. How much better to leave the dark things, which are behind, and turn our whole attention to those glorious things which are so clearly exhibited and affectionately offered in the Gospels. Oh my dear, I bless God for the unusual comfort, calm and peaceful enjoyment of my soul the past ten days, and I do think that through the goodness of God, my pleasant, and I trust profitable visit, with my dear family, especially with the dear partner of my joys and sorrows, has in a great measure contributed to it. But for your encouragement, my dear, I will say that I scarce ever experienced a more continued desire to spend much time in meditation and prayer, and a kind providence has afforded me much time for the gratification of this best of all desires. I have likewise been highly favored with opportunities and strength to recommend the glad tidings of salvation to my crew and passengers. 'They that water others shall be watered.' 'It is more blessed to give than to receive' . . . The more we think of and handle heavenly things, the less we value and care about earthly things—unless in so far as they may be used for the glory of God. . . .

"Oh, then, let us embrace them and teach them to our children, that we may, with our dear offspring, finally come off more than conquerors through Jesus Christ our Lord. . . . 'All things work together for good to those who love God.'

"Providence has wonderfully led us through the Red Sea and wilderness. Water has gushed out of the rock and manna hath come down from Heaven. Although we have murmured all the way, it is now time to awake, and, instead of wishing circumstances, which appear grievous, to change, to ask, with humility and submission, what the Lord would have us to do under our present circumstances and in the situation in which we now find ourselves.

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“What work has my Redeemer for me to do here? Oh, may we continually look to Him and be enlightened and encouraged.”

“Havre, Mch. 30, 1833

“My dear:—

I am again safe in port; have had a pleasant, although long, passage. We are all well on board . . . shall leave here on the 16th of April.

“Remember me, my dear, at the Throne of Grace, and believe me,

Your Devoted Husband,
E. Richardson.”

And again:

“Sunday evening, 31st March

“I have this day enjoyed the privilege of meeting with all my crew in the morning and some others with them, in the cabin, from which we all went to the Mariners’ church and heard a good sermon from the Seamen’s preacher sent here by the Seamen’s Friend Society of New York. After supper I set out for Paris and travel all night and tomorrow. It’s one hundred and fifty miles. Shall be gone about six days.

“God bless you all—
E. R.”

And to his little daughter—not yet seven years old—he wrote:

“Ship Poland, 11 Mch, ’33.

“My dear Daughter:—

“Having written to all my dear children except you and your little brother A. C., I fear you may have reason to complain if I pass you by, and, rather than this should be the case, I will write to you both, hoping you will so improve your advantages at school as to be able to answer it by the time I return.

“We are about two thousand miles from America,

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tossing about upon the waves with a head wind and, what is very unpleasant, we are making but little progress. We have had no bad storms since we sailed. The cook is just recovering from a fever. All the others have been very well. So you see, my dear child, the tender mercies of the Lord are over us, even though a great way off on the sea.

"I hope you are attentive to the Sabbath school, that you study well your lessons so as to understand them.

"I need not tell you to love your little brother and to be very kind to him, for I am satisfied you are not wanting in that duty; but I want you to get all the knowledge you possibly can about God and his son Jesus Christ, that you may love them better than Brother or any other person. You are surrounded with friends who will delight to teach you and who daily pray for you and I hope you will soon begin to pray earnestly to Jesus yourself. He likes to have little children call upon Him, and says to them 'Seek me early and ye shall find me,' and if you do not seek you will never find, and 'We know not what a day may bring forth.' Little children die as often as grown people. I very much fear that new pink bonnet took up too much of your thoughts. You must be on your guard or you may neglect your soul.

"The best way is, whatever others say or do, to seek God and his favor first, and then we shall be sure that all things else necessary for our present and eternal happiness will be added.

"Take Jesus for your friend and counselor and never desire anything or use anything, either as dress or in any other way, without first asking Him. Although you do not see Him, He is everywhere present and you may make a friend of Him and consult Him any time you please, so do so my dear child, and then you will be happy here and after death, and if you live long,

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you may be employed by Jesus to persuade others to escape from the awful consequences of unpardoned sin."

"Havre, 31 March.

"Safe on shore again, my dear M. A., and I have this afternoon been to Sabbath School. There were about forty scholars, part of them French. I hope you try to get all of your lessons well.

"I am going to Paris and don't know what to buy for you, but must see.

Your loving

Father."

One may wonder what was purchased in Paris and if the paternal love here forgot the pitfalls of the "Pink Bonnet."

Later, when Mary Lyon had begun her pioneer work for the higher education of girls at Mt. Holyoke, the practical housework, combined there with the advanced education for this beloved daughter greatly impressed him. "Martha Adeline" was sent to the Seminary at South Hadley, Mass.

Writing to her there May 2, 1843:

". . . I can never feel sufficiently thankful to Miss Lyon and the other teachers for their kindness, and to God for having directed our attention to that Institute."

As the family now lived in New York, then a long traveling distance, Martha Adeline was homesick, so, on completing a year's study, she did not return the next fall, but was entered at Rutgers Female Institute in New York City, of which Dr. Charles E. West was president. From this Institute she graduated in the class of 1845.

It is interesting to note the studies in these Institutes included Paley's Natural Theology, Whately's Logic, Wayland's Moral Philosophy and Political Economy,

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and Butler's Analogy, as scheduled in annual catalogues.

Education was considered by the Captain of such importance that three sons and two nephews were sent through colleges, although during this period finances were far from flourishing. Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, D. D., the minister who married them, and who was a life-long friend, had become President of Waterville Seminary, a Baptist Institution (now Colby College). This college was therefore chosen, as were also Brown and Amherst for these boys.

To one he writes:—

“New York, 29 May, 1838.

“. . . I have confidence in you but it is so common for young men of your age, away from home, to make shipwreck, in an unguarded moment, of all their best hopes and prospects, that I really tremble for you and I do assure you my dear, dangers are thick around you. ‘Let him who thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall.’

“Your prospects are now very good but it will require, on your part, the greatest care and watchfulness. . . .”

Writing to the last to go:

“New York, July 31, 1839

“Business is wretchedly dull and prospects worse . . . I cannot advise any increase in expenses . . . but any exertion or sacrifice I can make to accomplish so desirable an object (graduation) will be cheerfully made.”

Again he writes to this son, at Amherst:

“Charleston, S. C., 23 Dec. 1839.

“What providence has in store for us I cannot tell, but we must be thankful and hope for the best. I feel somewhat unsettled in my mind about prospects of

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business. Our expenses are very heavy and we must, all of us, try our best to retrench, and, in future, accustom ourselves to a more rigid system of economy. Much may be saved by a little management, and I am gratified to find you will not be behind any of us in such improvement.

He again writes:

“Charleston, S. C.

“I am in hopes soon to hear of your dear Mother’s safe arrival at Salem. She will enjoy her visit down there, I have no doubt, I expect a good deal better than I shall my winter passage across the stormy Atlantic with a crank ship; but I intend she shall be stiff enough coming back.

“I am encouraged, my dear son, to have you tell about holding up my hands and supporting one another. Rest assured I value most highly your ability to do so. Cheerfully will I toil upon the ocean if my children will, all of them, improve as they have done and unitedly try to favor and comfort me and their kind mother.”

There were always the spiritual pleadings.

To his youngest son, at the age of thirteen, he wrote:

“ . . . Your mind is well stored with scriptural knowledge. Endeavor to spend a short time daily in prayer. You must not defer your soul’s salvation. No day will be so good as the day you receive this. . . ”

In 1841, from shipboard:

“Apalachicola, 12 Feb.

“I suppose you have heard of the petitions all over the country to make me Consul at Havre. One has been sent out here for the Captains and merchants to sign, and, I hear, has been sent back pretty well filled up. If we can judge from the zeal of my friends I





THE OLD RICHARDSON HOMESTEAD, DANVERS, MASSACHUSETTS.

(Photographed in recent years.)

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should think they may succeed. I shall know more on my arrival at Liverpool."

His Massachusetts friends did not forget him, to judge from the lists of names from Salem still extant, addressed to his Excellency, William H. Harrison, then President of the United States, but alas, the proverbial slip!

He certainly was a philosopher, as, later, he remarked: "I think the hand of God is seen in every particular event of my history."

He was a member of the firm of Richards & Richardson, Shipping Merchants, until 1839. Barrett in "Old Merchants of New York City" says that Capt. Richardson, member of the celebrated firm of Richards & Richardson, was originally in command of the ship *Salem*. She was a fast sailer, made quick passages and coined money. Capt. Richardson owned one third of her.

Under Richards & Richardson were the following sailings from the port of New York, among over one hundred recorded in the bi-weekly newspaper, "Shipping and Commercial Lists and New York Price Current," 1834-1839:

Brig Henry, Capt. Brown, for Havana.

Schooner Gideon Lee, Capt. Hall, Apalachicola.

Schooner Lydia, Capt. Benedict.

Schooner Oscar, Capt. Sands.

Schooner Roarer, Capt. Nickerson, St. Thomas.

Ship Hogarth, Capt. Greenleaf, New Orleans.

Ship Alfred, Capt. Cheever, Liverpool, etc.

In 1839 this partnership dissolved and Capt. Edward Richardson once more assumed the command of a ship. A young nephew, A. C. Crooker, wrote to a cousin during one of the voyages he had with Capt. Richardson,

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of rather rough weather in going round the Cape, and of visiting Sidney, Manila, Lintin, Singapore, China and Batavia.

A few years later the Captain retired altogether from the sea to resume mercantile pursuits. He had created the firm of E. Richardson & Co., at 52 South Street, in 1841. His son, Thomas Smith Richardson, was his partner until his sudden death in 1852. In 1849, when the gold fever broke out in California, another son, Capt. Joseph Worthington Richardson, was put in command of their full-rigged clipper ship Brooklyn, which "was the first to be ready for sea, up for loading at East River, Dec. 16, 1848, sailing Jan. 15, 1849."

Among the sailings under this firm, E. Richardson & Co., are to be found:

To Cadiz, Sicily, Ship Timor, Capt. Truman.

Charleston, Ship Brooklyn, Capt. J. W. Richardson.

New Orleans, St. John, Brig Martha Kingsman, Capt. Chandler.

Liverpool, Brooklyn, Capt. J. W. Richardson.

Bordeaux, Barque Science, Capt. Elliot.

Cadiz and Rio Grande, Brig Buenos Ayres, Capt. Luscom.

Lisbon, Rio Janeiro, Cape de Verde, Brig Gannicleft, Capt. Nicholson.

Venice, Cadiz, Lisbon, Ship Nathaniel Hooper, Capt. Churchill.

Buenos Ayres, Ship Nile, Capt. Smith.

Sandwich Islands, from Newburyport, Brig Henry, Capt. Kibborn.

Panama and San Francisco, Ship Brooklyn, Capt. J. W. Richardson.

Melbourne, Ship Eastern State, Capt. Ross.

Gibraltar and Malaga, Barque Texidor, Capt. Lockwood.

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(A more complete list of sailings is given in the appendix.)

The Seaman's Bank for Savings was founded in 1829. Edward Richardson became a trustee by election in July, 1834, remaining a member of the Board until 1857, when he resigned and was appointed Real Estate Inspector in charge of mortgage loans, which office he held until the date of his death.

He was elected a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, January 4, 1853.

It was during this period that he became intensely interested in the sailors' welfare and spent much of his leisure in their interest. Among his activities was the New York Port Society (organized in 1818 and incorporated 1819), of which he became a life member, and, in 1836, Vice-President, holding this office during the rest of his life. To quote from its 26th Annual Report (of 1859) found in the New York Public Library:

"The Marine Temperance Society, organized in 1833, has from its commencement advanced steadily onward and now numbers 35,314 members, who have been enrolled upon its books. This Society is one of the blessed instrumentalities of the Port Society. Regular meetings are held in the Lecture Room of the Marine Church, corner Madison and Catherine Streets, and . . . at the Sailors' Home, 190 Cherry Street, conducted by the sailors themselves, Capt. Edw. Richardson, our President, presiding in both places, apparently never weary in well doing, always present, as he has been, since permanently residing on shore. This fact ought to be mentioned, because, as an old sailor remarked at our last meeting, 'When the commander is always found at his post (as he has known that to be the case with the Marine Temperance Society for many years) he would

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always find a crew ready to obey orders with alacrity when their own best interests were so perseveringly attended to.' We could not say too much of this noble Society, tending to elevate the character of the sailor."

"He was also the moving spirit and directed the activities of its mission at Water and Dover Streets, which was then unique, preceding, as it did, all the various missions of like character."

Mr. George Moore Halsey, the late president of the Seamen's Bank for Savings, has related: "I knew him well. He was a great friend of my father's. A straight, tall, slender man without fear, and good clear through. He was devoted to the Dover Street Mission. The Captain used to call at our house to get our people to make sandwiches for the mission entertainments. No one could refuse him." One winter's night this narrator, then a boy, started down to the Mission with a basket of provisions, when two policemen stopped him. He further related: "They traveled then in pairs, of necessity, for mutual protection in that neighborhood. 'Where are you going?' they inquired. 'I am carrying sandwiches to the Dover St. Mission,' I replied. 'You can't go alone, you'll never come back alive: we'll go with you.' 'Why is it,' I asked, as we walked along together, 'Capt. Richardson goes there alone?' 'Capt. Richardson!' they exclaimed, 'he is different. He can go anywhere; no one will harm him. The only man in the city that can do that!' He would walk into saloons in the toughest streets, and, standing at the bar, where the lowest men and women congregated, in a friendly way talk to them on temperance and right living with intense and earnest pleading. They never resented his talk for they knew he was their friend and respected his sincerity and courage to the extent of ceasing the course of their foul language in his presence, while

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many visited his mission, perhaps the first decent thing they had done in many years."

Copied from a penciled appeal in his handwriting was found the following (no doubt notes for an address):

"Since the commencement of this church about 14 years ago, the number of sailors has more than doubled, and yet little or no increase, in this port, of the means of grace for seamen. Brother S., with a few resident members, has been blessed with many cheering evidences of God's presence in their midst. But all are fully convinced that more can and should be done. The object of this association is to promote and encourage mariners' churches, establish colporting libraries and reading rooms for seamen and also to encourage good boarding houses and to render such other temporal relief from time to time as it may be able, such as relieving the shipwrecked, the oppressed, the sick (many are shut out of hospitals) and, although we are entirely out of funds, it is the intention of the managers to give themselves to the work by visiting boarding houses, shops, and other places where their brethren of the sea may be found; sometimes in prison. We are fifty in number and all working men, and believe money, scarce as it now is, may be obtained whenever needed, in such a work. Our principal aim is to seek and to save lost sinners. This church has been blessed in its work. Many of the seamen, who have been converted here, are now laboring in the Master's service."

The heart of his wife was also filled with compassion for seamen. We have been told she entered energetically into his work. With singular tact and perseverance she exerted her talents upon those with whom she came in contact. The roughest and most hardened were influenced by her earnest appeals and motherly-

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sympathy. She knew the way to a sailor's heart and they were often entertained in the Richardson home.

One instance is recalled of their daughter's attempt to help a Chinaman learn English. He repeated after her, "Ship, sheep, chip, cheap," then exclaiming, in despair, "It is chip, chip, chip, chip! I can never learn your language!" We can only hope that he did.

Under conviction of the evils of drink, on one of his voyages, he called together his sailors, earnestly exhorted them to sign the pledge, threw overboard all liquor and never afterwards touched a drop. Assisted by several other ship masters, he organized the very first Total Abstinence Society in Great Britain. He was the founder of the New York Marine Temperance Society, and, for thirty-nine years, its President; receiving word of his re-election two weeks before his death.

He and two of his sons were members of the first board of directors of the Mariners' Life Insurance Co. of New York. He was a member of the Marine Society of the City of New York.

In 1838 he was constituted a Director and Life Member of the American Seamen's Friend Society. It erected an edifice on Cherry Street known as the Sailor's Home, laying its corner-stone October 14, 1841, and continuing until the Manhattan Bridge was built, the supports of which were placed upon its site,—a boarding house which gave a sailor, while in port, the comforts of a real home, bringing him under happy influences at a nominal price. There was a school where the elements of an English education and navigation were taught, a spacious library, with books, magazines, newspapers, maps, charts, etc. Gratuitous concerts, astronomical and other lectures, were periodically given. Many were the letters of friendship and gratitude that

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came from foreign ports from these appreciative sailors during their wanderings over the seas, back to their friend, "The Captain."

Later, from the Sailors' Magazine, 1843:

"Capt. E. Richardson, to whose instrumentality the cause is largely indebted, was elected President, May 10, 1841. He served until May, 1848, and was constituted a Life Member."

He endeavored to interest women in the cause. The Sailors' Magazine, of June 21, 1842 records:

"The New York Ladies' Home Society met at the Home, 190 Cherry Street, to organize, in order to aid in the promotion of the benevolent objects of the Seaman's Friend Society; E. Richardson presiding."

We may conclude at this early date he had begun to realize the power of woman's influence and work.

He was one of the founders of the Sailors' Cemetery Association of the Port of New York, which is still in existence and provides a respectable burial place for sailors who die in this port. He was chairman of a committee that in 1853 built a monument on a commanding site in Evergreen Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y. With the aid of the United State Government, which appropriated the sum of \$5,000, and an additional \$8,000, solicited and collected by Capt. Richardson and the Committee from friends among the shipping merchants, a plot of ground was assigned and a lofty shaft erected, with an inscription, "For Sailors of All Nations."

On the first Board of Trustees were:

Walter R. Jones	Capt. E. Richardson
Pelatiah Perit	Capt. N. Briggs
Capt. E. E. Morgan	Capt. C. H. Marshall
William H. Macy	Caleb Barstow

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He had now moved to Brooklyn, N. Y., on what is known as "The Hill." A neighborhood half a mile east of that, called "Jackson's Hollow," existed there about 1867 and for many years following. Portions of this land being entailed, shanties were erected upon it and lived in by squatters. Goats roamed the streets and dirty, ragged children; while many so-called hoodlums emerged therefrom to disturb the peace at night. Capt. Richardson discovered the need of a mission there. Having joined the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, he talked and pictured the conditions, persuading his friends there and elsewhere, until donations flowed in, and a substantial iron structure was erected for Sunday and weekly services, with an elementary day school. It was built of iron in fear of incendiarism and other destructive forces.

One Thursday evening, during a prayer meeting, there were shouts heard outside. Stones were thrown at the windows and threats were proclaimed to break up the service by a crowd of roughs and bullies at the entrance. The meeting, however, proceeded, and ended as usual with a hymn and prayer. At its close, Capt. Richardson appeared in the doorway. There was rough crowding and more threats and muttered curses, while a number of these young men followed him down the street, as he walked away. Nothing daunted, he quietly conversed with them as they all moved along together, until this strange procession reached his own door. Here he suddenly turned and invited them to enter. Surprised at this unexpected cordiality, they followed him into the house, and soon found themselves seated around a table, listening to a chapter from the Bible, and then to an earnest prayer for their welfare and conversion. One result, at least, of the evening's experience was that disturbances





FRONT DOORWAY OF THE DANVERS HOMESTEAD

As it appears today rich in old-time memories.

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ceased at the mission sessions, for he had won champions and friends.

After Capt. Richardson's death, it seemed expedient that the relationship of the church and mission should be dissolved. His daughter, then Mrs. Samuel Vernon, formed, among her friends, a non-sectarian organization, called the "Mission Light Society," which was later incorporated, under the laws of New York State, as the "Edward Richardson Memorial Mission." This, at her death, was presented to the Free Kindergarten Society of Brooklyn, as the "Edward Richardson Memorial," to co-ordinate with their work.

The following obituary from the New York Tribune, Dec. 13, 1894, written at the death of his daughter, continues its history:

"The death of Mrs. Samuel Vernon, which occurred at her home, 201 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn, on Monday last, has brought deep bereavement to numerous relatives and friends and a sense of personal loss to thousands of others, who, in one way or another, have come within the influence of her singularly beautiful and useful life.

"Her maiden name was Martha Adeline Richardson, and she was born at Danvers, Mass., the daughter of that Captain Richardson whose name is identified in this city with so much religious and philanthropic work. In her childhood the family moved to New York and then to Brooklyn.

"In the latter city she was married to Mr. Samuel Vernon, a well-known and esteemed member of the Paper Trade of New York. On his death, which occurred while she was yet a young woman, she renounced most of the pleasures of society and devoted herself to the care and education of her six young children and to the promotion of various religious and charitable enterprises.

"For more than twenty years she was one of the managers of the Home for Friendless Women and Children. She was, for a long time, prominently associated with the direction of the Brooklyn Baptist Home, and secured the endowment of a room therein, by the Washington Ave. Baptist Church, of which she and her family were members.

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"The great annual Orphan Asylum Fair and innumerable other good works also received much of her means and attention.

"But the enterprise to which she most especially devoted herself is the Edward Richardson Memorial Mission. This is a non-sectarian but evangelical institution for both religious and charitable work, founded by her father and conducted, for some years, by him and by her husband. It stands in what was once known as Jackson's Hollow, the most squalid and vicious part of the city. The mission chapel had to be built of iron, with heavy iron window shutters and whenever opened had to be guarded by the police, to save it from being wrecked by the lawless hoodlums of the Hollow. In late years the character of the place has greatly improved and it is now an attractive residence quarter.

"For nearly twenty years Mrs. Vernon was the chief financial support of the Mission, and the most constant and earnest laborer in its behalf. She conducted a class in its Sunday School and was a veritable Lady Bountiful to many children who came thither from homes of poverty.

"Mrs. Vernon's health had been poor for several years, and for a considerable time before her death she was prostrated and was a great sufferer. She endured her affliction, however, with singular fortitude and within a day or two of her death was actively engaged in planning and directing work for the Mission.

"She leaves six children, Samuel Edward Vernon, Frederick R. Vernon, Mrs. James A. Radcliffe, Mrs. Frederick G. Corning, F. Joseph Vernon and Miss Frances M. Vernon; also two grandchildren, Vernon Radcliffe and Vivian Vernon."

Among the notes in the local press at the time of Capt. Richardson's death, were the following:

"A memorial service to the late Capt. Edw. Richardson, the seaman's friend, the widow's and orphan's stay, the inebriate's benefactor, and the founder of many charitable institutions in this city and Brooklyn, was held at the Water and Dover Streets Mission on Sunday, Apr. 14th, at 3:00 P. M., to an appreciative audience. The Captain lived to the ripe age of 83 years. At 73 he started the

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above mission, attending two and sometimes three nights in each week, no matter how rough the weather.

"He was the founder of the Marine Temperance Society and for 39 years its President. During that time over 50,000 signed the pledge. He was also Vice President of the New York Port Society.

"His heart was in the saving of souls, picking up the most worthless and taking them to his home, finding employment for them and inviting them to his church, or sometimes lifting one up who had fallen through the baneful influence of the cup, to command his own ship.

"Such acts speak volumes for him who has gone to reap his reward in that better land "Just beyond the river."

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

"The late Capt. Richardson, the Seamen's friend. Sketch of his Life and Services at the Madison St. Church.

"Last evening the Mariners' Church, at the corner of Madison and Catherine Streets, was filled by a large and appreciative audience, assembled to pay a last tribute of respect to the memory of the late Capt. E. Richardson.

"This gentleman's demise occurred on the 6th inst. and his obsequies were performed in the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn.

"Capt. Richardson was probably better known to the seafaring men, who visit this city, than the town clock. His many good deeds and meritorious actions will live long in the minds of those who have been beholden to him for favors great and small, and thousands afloat and ashore will drop a silent tear to the memory of one whom all loved and respected.

"Forty years ago the Capt. inaugurated the temperance principle upon the lines of packet ships plying between the United States and Europe.

"He was the founder of the Marine Temperance Society, of which he was President until the hour of his death; one of the founders of the Seamen's Home and the Water Street Mission.

"He was Vice President of the N. Y. Port Society, and the originator and prime mover in an establishment in

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Brooklyn devoted to the clothing and feeding of unhappy outcasts.

"The whole record of his life is a fair and beautiful one. Self-abnegation was his most prominent characteristic. In his last moments he could 'Lay the flattering unction to his soul,' that he had wronged no man, but . . . had saved from misery and ruin a countless multitude of his fellow men.

"One of the greatest deprivations that the seaman has to contend against is the utter dearth of wholesome literature with which to beguile away the idle hours upon the ocean. This need the Captain sought to the best of his ability, to supply. He provided small libraries for the forecables of vessels whose crews expressed a wish for reading matter, and, in short, spent the hard-earned savings of a useful life in ministering to the spiritual and bodily welfare of his fellow men.

"The Captain was one of the incorporators, in 1867, of the King's County Inebriates Home at Fort Hamilton, also on its Board of Directors and its Executive Committee."

At the regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of "The Inebriates Home for King's County," held at the Mercantile Library, Brooklyn, April 9th, 1872, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas—This committee has heard with sincere regret of the death of our esteemed associate, Edward Richardson, Esq., who, after a long life of Christian and philanthropic labor, has entered, as we fully believe, into the enjoyment of his reward;

Be it Resolved—That as an evidence of our respect and regard, of our estimate of his faithful services to the cause in which we have been associated, of his distinguished character as a Christian philanthropist, and of our sense of the loss we have sustained in his death, this committee will adjourn its session and attend his funeral this 3 P. M. at the Washington Avenue Baptist Church.

Resolved—That this minute be entered upon the records of this committee and that a copy be presented to the family.

(Signed) THEODORE L. MASON.

A MEMORIAL

Among the letters of condolence received by Mrs. Edward Richardson, was the following:

“Apr. 8, 1872.

“My dear Madam:—

“I am greatly pained by the announcement of the decease of my old and honored friend, your husband. My acquaintance with your husband commenced about the year 1828, when he visited the family of his early friend and pastor, the Rev. Dr. Chaplin, then President of the college which is now Colby University. He was then in his early prime and I well remember him as the charm of the family circle. His intelligence, his knowledge of the world, of which he had seen much, his genial temperament, his cheerful piety, earnest Christian spirit and warm interest in everything good, made him a delightful fireside companion in a religious family. His conversation was that of a Christian gentleman and man of the world. His business, as Captain of merchant vessels, carried him to many different ports and he saw much of men and men of various grades and every shade of character. But he saw everything with the eye of a Christian and in its relation to the Christian life and work.

“Whether on the deck of his vessel, or in port, or in the family or social circle, he was the same Christian man that he was in the church or the conference room. On his vessel he had religious services for the men under his command and no profane or intemperate man was employed by him.

“He early put on the Christian armor; he wore it manfully all his life and never laid it by, till the Great Captain bade him put it off and called him home.

“It has been my happiness to know many good Christian men whom I have loved and honored for the Savior’s and for the truth’s sake, but no one in my memory takes precedence of your own beloved husband.

“And now, my dear Madam, what can I say to you in your great bereavement? I well know what it is, and I know how unavailing are the customary grounds of consolation. The years of separation, it is truly said, are few; but the hours, as I have sad reason to know, are many; and life is made up of hours, not years. Many lonely

CAPTAIN EDWARD RICHARDSON

hours will wearily pass before you will again rejoin your husband, to be parted no more.

"In the meantime, the memory of all he was to you, and you to him, will cheer your solitary way, and the Saviour you both have loved and trusted will sustain you in it.

"Your sympathizing friend,
"T. J. Conant."

Thomas Jefferson Conant was the Bible translator and scholar, whose daughter Carrie was a delight in the Vernon home with her wonderful fairy tales and stories of adventure. He was son-in-law of the Rev. Dr. Chaplin.

Charles Thurber, a member of his church and a well-known composer of hymns, wrote the following for publication:

LINES WRITTEN TO THE MEMORY OF CAPTAIN EDW. RICHARDSON.

Farewell, old man with that young heart,
And form so youthlike and erect.
You used to love in street and mart,
To go and search for God's elect.
In garret, cellar, fetid den,
In haunts of vice and want and woe,
Wher'er ye saw the wrecks of men
And wretched women, there ye'd go.
And oft from depths the deepest down
Ye brought up gems for Jesus' crown.

A rude rough tar before the mast,
Grown rougher with the lapse of years,
A stern commander at the last,
Ye feared not storms nor mutineers.
But when the Saviour touched your heart,
How mild and lamb-like you became,
And ever more in street and mart,
Your banner bore the Saviour's name.
Till up at eighty-two and more
Ye sailed for Jordan's farther shore.

A MEMORIAL

Oh, the dear church ye loved so well,
And that loved you and listened so,
All breathless when they heard you tell
About the poor, the weak, the low,
And how much good we all might do
If each would only do his part.
How Joy would spring the wide world through
And Jesus reign in every heart.
And then you would enforce your plea
By telling of a storm at sea.

“The wind and waves made war one night
And sought to make my ship a wreck.
When lo, a wave of mountain height
Swept one from off the rocking deck.
With this right hand I seized a rope,
With this a struggle in the sea,
And those on shipboard drew me up,
And that poor sailor clung to me.
So brothers grasp the Christian’s hope
And, as you’re drawn, draw others up.”

The Missions, from the precious seeds
You’ve sowed upon these teeming isles,
Still flourish by your words and deeds,
Still bask in your remembered smiles.
But who shall bring in new recruits,
Who raise the sinews for the war,
Who so direct, that victory’s fruits
Shall be worth praying, toiling for?
Oh, other hands than yours must come
And guide the sorrowing wanderers home.

When some sad, homeless widow pleads
For her poor starving, shivering ones,
Until the flintiest bosom bleeds,
To see her tears and hear her moans,
We cannot, as we could before,
Make all seem Christianlike and fair
By pointing to the Captain’s door
And telling her, there’s succor there.
Ourselves must now the kindness do
That we have left so long to you.

CAPTAIN EDWARD RICHARDSON

We miss you, Captain, when we meet
For Christian converse, praise and prayer.
We look to your now vacant seat
And almost see you sitting there,
And hear you fired with Christian hope,
And with the purest love aglow,
Cry out, Oh Christians! raise them up.
The poor, the vicious, weak and low,
There is a friend who's lifting you,
Grasp others and he'll lift them too.

God called you home perhaps because
You did the work we should have done,
And that we now may bear the cross
You bore until it was not one.
For oft I've heard you say that you
Wished not to go to Heaven's bright bowers
While there's such pleasant work to do
Within this checkered world of ours.
For 'twas to you a Heaven to go
And aid the poor, the weak, the low.

Oh, Captain, we all loved you more
Than we e'er thought we did or could,
And when you sailed to yon bright shore
We wept more than we thought we should.
And oh, what rapture will await
Us, when we mount to yon blue dome,
To see you at the pearly gate
To welcome us to our new home,
And with a smile that used to win
Hear you exclaim, "Come in, Come in!"

(To be continued.)

A GIANTESS.

A TRUE STORY BY HARRIET WATERS PRESTON.

Communicated by Mrs. Andrew C. Watts.

The following story, which was written many years ago by Miss Preston, a native of Danvers and a noted author and French translator, was read by Mrs. A. C. Watts at a meeting of the Society, April 26, 1920.

The heroine of the story was Ruth Porter of Wenham. Her first husband was Dr. Caleb Rea, who married her June 5, 1751, and took her to his home in Danvers, to the house known as the Rea-Putnam-Fowler house. Her second husband was John Proctor, of Proctor's Crossing, South Peabody, a direct descendant of the John Proctor of witchcraft fame. Her son, Johnson Proctor, who was in the Revolutionary War, was grandfather to Daniel J. Preston, Mrs. George A. Putnam, Mrs. Edwin F. Putnam, and Miss Eliza W. Preston, and great grandfather to Mrs. A. C. Watts. The grandson who hid her Bible was Israel Putnam Proctor, some of whose letters to his friend Charles P. Preston were printed not long since in the Historical Collections. Her third unfortunate marriage was to a Mr. Whitney.

"In those days," says the author of Genesis, "there were giants in the earth."

We see her first as she was first seen by the first of the men who loved her; for, like Gudrun, she was wooed many times and won several, whether or no like that fair and fiery Scandinavian, she "did the worst to him she loved the most." Very odd and picturesque is that opening tableau. It is precisely in the middle of the last century, 1750. Scene: a country church on a winter's morning. Fancy the square, gaunt edifice, the four faces of the roof narrowing up to the central belfry, the bare rafters, the high brown pews, the portentous sounding-board overhanging the tall wooden pulpit, whence the venerable minister, august with gown and

curls and bands, and over all the cold blue light reflected from the snow world out of doors.

We come in a little late, along with a stranger of presence, a doctor from a neighboring town. He has travelled on horseback, over ten miles of cross-road, this winter morning, to consult on a difficult case, and having prescribed his drugs and disguised his opinion, will by no means miss the morning service, but secures his horse and saddle-bags outside, and enters decorously. Long before the long prayer is over the snow blindness has passed from his eyes, and he sees what is at least destined to divide his attention with the sermon. Right across the church in an opposite wall pew, clear in the pallid light, the figure of a girl under twenty, very grave and commanding. Her coloring is most brilliant. She has a profile of singular harmony and strength, although the white forehead is a trifle too high and bold for beauty, and silky, light-brown hair, extremely abundant and long. No "angel weeps over her, carved in stone," nor does her brave and half defiant beauty require any dim religious light of rich medieval surroundings or aught to enhance it, save the heavy scarlet cloak she wears, with the hood of it dropping off the shining hair aforesaid, and the long folds falling to her feet. The doctor was a widower, and seems, as was natural, to have recognized the fan of fate all the more readily for having seen it once before. How far fate was assisted by free-will in the arrangement whereby he went home to dinner with the father of that scarlet-cloaked maiden, I leave to the metaphysicians to divine. Such an arrangement was made and he watched the stately creature in her household ways, admired the fine energy that vivified every look and action, resolved then and there that he would, and presently wooed and won her.

The substantial home to which he led her still stands, and is likely long to do so, embowered in elms and locusts, with sunward front and shoulder turned carelessly to the highway, after the easy, independent fashion of the olden time. And whenever, in long, lazy summer walks or drives, I pass it, I am prone to think much of that early married life and fancy I understand better than when a child the meaning of certain head-shakings and cautious qualifications which used to accompany the first chapter of this story as I heard it earliest from lips now silent many years. It was a grave, restrained and lonely kind of life, not undignified, but over

full of care for so young an exile from a large and lively family. The doctor was a great deal older than his bride. He was far more an enthusiast than was common in those days in the duties and studies of his profession, and ever reticent and distant in his bearing. And then he had a daughter by his first marriage who was perhaps a little too near the age of her youthful step-mother. Unfortunate girl! It is cruel to smile, as I always must when I think of her and her melancholy fate. She was a genius, poor thing! or something very like it, read from four languages (which was wonderful for that time) and wrote poetry. But she married young herself, as most girls used to before the millennial days of "higher education," and came to great grief as a careless housekeeper, and finally a distressful not to say disgraceful end. Whereby she was ever afterwards held up as an awful warning to all *bookish* girls, and an appalling adjective compounded of her married name with the suffix *y* became synonymous in a certain family uncommonly rich in impulsive idioms and unlicensed epithets, for all that is dreary, shiftless and unsphered.

Between these two, the wife and the daughter, one can fancy the doctor holding the balance of justice with a somewhat ostentatious impartiality. He was, as has been intimated, a man of preponderant brain, and I fear a little pompous, but that he was truly manly and magnanimous, nay, even heroic, I think sufficiently proved by the circumstances of his tragic end. For it came to pass one dreary November night, that the physician returned from an unusually distant visit to find his wife musing over the glowing coals, thinking doubtless of her own approaching trial, for she had borne him three children and another was expected before many weeks, and coming thus upon her he returned her greeting with unwonted gravity, and scanned, mayhap with an interest new and strange and sad, the figure that was so fit a dwelling place for a spirit of unwonted strength. And when she asked him of his day's labors, he replied simply that he had been called to a case of smallpox of unusual malignity, and now, at last, he was convinced that he himself had taken the disease and that he should not survive the attack. She reminded him eagerly of his years of immunity, for he had been very successful in this branch of practice and had been summoned far and wide throughout the region wherever the epidemic raged, but he repeated his opinion and told her

with somewhat more of effort, his wishes with regard to herself. She was to remain where she was, but he would go, when he felt the approach of the distemper, to a deserted house on the estate, the first which had ever been built there. An old negro servant, who had himself had the the disease, would care for him under his own direction, and she must promise not to follow him. Her prompt refusal and remonstrance were silenced by the almost stern reminder that she had another life to preserve beside her own, and with a strange mixture of dreary sorrow and something like shame, she yielded. I always wonder whether she would have done so later, in the full maturity of her forceful will and extraordinary courage, and I cannot decide. The finer the character sometimes the easier the obedience. She obeyed, but when within a week the physician's presentiment was fulfilled and he lay stricken with that horrible fever, she went daily and watched him through the window-pane, and called to him with her young, strong voice, and this he could not hinder, and he talked with her. The figure of her outside the low front window of the old house, peering steadily through the frost-dimmed pane, with the dark December landscape of the new country all about, is another indelible picture of that early time. This went on until the sufferer had lost his reason, and the ghastly end came between two days, and old Caesar, unassisted, buried his master's remains in a remote corner of the farm. Six weeks later a child was born to the young widow in her desolate home.

It was sad enough, and doubtless before that rigorous winter was over it often seemed to her as if the end of all things had come, but surely it is curious and comforting to consider how much life often has in store for the despairing, and especially for those vivacious creatures who are readiest to despair. And if any sickly sentimentalist supposes that I would have had my heroine spend all the long remnant of her days in pious retirement, let him at once be disabused. I am in far too great haste to come to the days of her second husband, whose type I know so well, whose very shadow appears to me frank, hearty and familiar.

It was the third year after the forlorn one of her loss, that he began to come to see her; a man only a few years her senior this time, in person a fair-haired giant of fabulous strength, with a fiery blue eye, a large heart, an open hand, bluff, impatient, masterful and affectionate. He had also his little story as follows. He was one of two brothers, heirs

to a very considerable and beautiful tract of land in the same township, bought by their ancestors of the first grantee early in the seventeenth century. In the course of time it had come to pass that the main road from the back country, the route always travelled by the farmers, who brought their produce in winter to market in the seaside towns, and the lawyers on their way to court, passed directly through this estate, and so the father of John, the suitor, who was the oldest brother, had caused to be built opposite the homestead, a house of entertainment, another Wayside Inn, whose proportions were deemed so extravagant that it was known throughout the country as "John's Great House." John the younger, our John, was to have been its first landlord, but this, when the buildings were completed, he refused to be unless he could first have a deed of the land on which the house stood, and sundry adjacent fields. The deed was given, and to the undying exultation of John's descendants, it included the grave of the witch ancestor, whose remains had been removed hither from their first hiding place on the fatal hill. But some sort of ill feeling must have been generated by the demand; for when the father of John died suddenly, soon after, and the relatives had assembled for the reading of the will, they were electrified by what is perhaps the solitary instance of a legal instrument in the form of an epigram:

"In the name of God, Amen. I give a shilling to John and all the rest to Ben."

All this had happened before John went a-wooing, as related above. So, besides this fine person, his cheery ways, and the magnetism of his strong spirit, he had not much to offer our heroine in the way of fortune and position; yet I am at least safe in affirming that she would have been no great-grandmother of the present writer if she had refused to be the mistress of his "Wayside Inn." And how can I speak without emotion of the house to which she next removed. A hundred years later, when the memory of its early public use survived only in its unusual spaciousness and a certain tradition of unlimited hospitality that seemed to inhere to its very oaken rafters, what a grandfather's house it was! How joyous, how generous, how full! Oh! you in many homes of many states who remember with me its blazing fires, its grand Thanksgiving tables, the mystery of its many chambers, the treasures of its attics, its quaint cupboards of old china, its magnificent range of playground,

its glorious liberty, to whom the days of school vacations were halcyon chiefly because it took us there,—pause for a moment in your busy lives, and uncover before the memory of that common home of all of us, which is no more! How can it be, if we ourselves are immortal! The homes of earth, as a great poet somewhere says of places in general, “are either too much or too little.” But I am dreaming aloud to my living cousins far and near, of the home which we remember. We want now to realize the Inn of 1761.

The manifold energies, never fairly employed before, of the heroine of this tale, and her rare executive ability, had certainly full scope now. I should know, even if rumor did not tell me, the ideal hostess she made; how firm and dignified was her rule; how minute her care; how truly that home became a home to wayfarers, to which they were always glad to return. The life must have teemed with interest and responsibility. The doctor’s children were, of course, made welcome to her new dwelling, as whoever was not who desired a shelter there, or had no other? And other children came apace, and lusty, turbulent, daring little men and maidens filled the broad rooms with that din of childish fun and struggle which it seems must echo there forever.

But in the crowded, changeful life of this woman no phase of things could long endure. At the end of ten years she was once more a widow. Her second husband died at the age of forty-three, leaving her at forty the mother of eight children.

I hardly know in what words to describe the next strange episode in her history. The records of it have purposely been made scant. She married a third time, of a certainty within two years. Married a rich man and an eminent, a friend of her late husband’s and frequent guest at his house, and removed with her younger children (for the doctor’s sons were now grown) to this man’s house. It was the great blunder of her life, for there must have been strong incompatibility of temper underlying and assisting the political antagonism which so speedily developed itself.

These were the last years before the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, and revolt was ripening fast. The third husband was a stubborn Tory and clung to his lucrative office under the Crown. The wife was an ardent patriot, and diligently taught her offspring the most advanced doctrines of the day. The particulars of that stormy time were never fully confessed, and were doubtless best forgotten. All we

know is that the private declaration of war preceded the public one, and a few months before hostilities actually commenced our heroine returned to that huge and now solitary house which was her true home. No legal proceedings accompanied the separation, but she repudiated the Tory's name, in some respects the most stately and celebrated of the four she bore, and by the pure power of her will and presence enforced to her dying day the use of her second husband's on the part of all who approached her. Her elder son was among the first to enlist in the Continental Army, and served there with honor. One languished till he was gray in Dartmoor prison, another returned after the seven years' war was over and resumed the interrupted study of his father's profession. Of the new reign in her former home of this widow by curtesy, abundant stories are told.

There were British soldiers quartered within a mile, and the danger and anxieties of the women round about, who managed as best they might during the absence of their husbands in the field, their farms and families, were not a little enhanced by this vicinage. But there was one place where no insolence was allowed and no depredations were committed. I give a specimen of our heroine's retorts. An officer halted at the door one day to order certain supplies, eggs or butter, perhaps, from the farm. He caviled a good deal at the price, but finally paid it, with the remarks, "This may do for the present, but when we have put you where you belong we shall take what we like." To whom she said, "Not until you have worsted the women of this land, armed with broomsticks."

The son of her second marriage and heir of the house was twelve years old when the War of Independence began. At the age of sixteen he joined the American ranks. He was exceptionally tall, like all his race, but very slim: "Six feet five inches high," and weighed "two fifty-sixes," as he has himself told me, testing my early mathematical attainments. He served chiefly in New York, and was one of the six men detailed to row General Washington across the Hudson on the gloomy night succeeding the discovery of Arnold's treason. He remembered very well the stony pallor of the great man's face in the uncertain light, and his stern silence. Serving until the Army was finally disbanded, he walked home from the Hudson Valley to Essex County, and used to relate, as showing that a man on long distances could out-travel a

horse, that he and his comrade reached home the night before their Major, who had ridden.

Another incident of that fast journey which he loved to tell, was this. In its last stage, they found by the roadside a hen, nearly dead from exposure, and he picked it up, to the immense entertainment of his companions, and carried it home in his arms. Had he been a medieval saint, or the hero of a Sunday-school book, his humanity could not have been more conspicuously rewarded. The rescued bird became the mother of a wonderful breed of hens, for whose exploits in their own department the place was long famous. "Laid nineteen eggs, and hatched nineteen cocks," the legend used to run.

Arrived at last at the door-stone, the veteran of nineteen was fain to disguise his voice, and had so altered and filled out in stature during his three years of absence, that even his mother did not know him at first. But there was a younger sister, a saucy, short-sighted little maiden, the truest image in after years, as I have been told, of her of whom I write, who, struck by something odd in his assumed tones, flitted near the stranger and peered into his sun-browned face, and rent his disguise with the triumphant cry, "Mother, it is our Jack!"

Long years of peace and plenty followed. The heir married in due time, and another generation of children grew up in the great house, the last, before our own. But no one ever dreamed of disputing Madanio headship of the household, even though mind and power of motion both failed before her grand constitution finally gave out. Her gradual decline seems to me easy, rather than sad. It has even its humorous side. Her ruling passion persisted bravely, and even when wholly helpless, she was every inch herself. If she thought the grandchildren on whose attendance she had become so dependent, and of whom she was extremely fond interfered unwarrantably with her liberties she seduced them by the remark "I am not to be conducted by the cradle." If a comparative stranger inadvertently addressed her by the name which she had disowned she never spoke, but merely vouchsafed the offender a view of her profile which never lost its grandeur. Sometimes the children having her own blood in their veins dared to tease her on the subject. "Oh! Grandmother why did you not answer him so and so when he spoke to you.", and the towering reply was always the same, "He called me by a name to which I do not answer." She seldom

alluded otherwise to the least satisfactory years of her life, but when asked to date some incident of that time she would sometimes say in reference to a certain thrifty state always maintained in the Tory's dwelling and contrasting it doubtless with the reckless abundance of her more congenial home, "That, children, was when I lived at 'Mount Hunger.'"

She was a great reader always, and to the very last used to call for her book as soon as she was dressed and arranged for the day, and the youngest of the imps who served her found, as I have heard, a wicked satisfaction in handing her "Weber's Mathematics" when she asked for the Bible, or else the sacred volume upside down. But none the less faithfully did she review the familiar incidents of Hebrew Story. Towards the end she confounded them strangely with her own early recollections, and she was wont to say that in her maiden home she had known a most excellent young man named Daniel Kimball, who, for insisting on saying his prayers three times a day was thrown into a den of lions and came out unhurt.

On March 12th, in the twentieth year of the present century 1819, her spirit passed away from earth. To what loftier and perchance more harmonious developments, to what new activities and responsibilities.

Shall we not find ourselves drawn to thee one day, O ever-magnetic great-grandmother, and learn from thyself how thou hast been buried among thy fast gathering kin during the last half century? Thou wast not an ivy, surely! I fear thou wast never a Saint! Thou didst ever lack maybe some of the softer graces of womanhood, but thou wast generous always, and gracious too in thy grand way, as all who remembered thee did testify, and perhaps thou wast fitter than one of gentler spirit would have been to send forth warriors to the battles of freedom and train up men for the laborious responsibilities of a youthful commonwealth, and there is that in thy superabundant vitality of body and mind which has served to inform many descendants with an unwontedly strong consciousness of their kinship to one another and to thee and so often as the paths of any two converge from ever so wide a distance and we come to compare traditions and test the oneness of our most secret impulses, our most ingrain and irrational pride, we are moved to say, at least in our hearts.

Let us sacrifice to the manes of one Great Grandmother. That which we so strongly have in common we owe to her. That which individually we gain is still in some sort her gift.

DANVERS PEOPLE AND THEIR HOMES.

BY REV. ALFRED P. PUTNAM, D. D.

(Continued from Vol 9, p. 64.)

Certain investigations have made it appear that at least four of our successive schoolhouses have been built in District No. 3. The first served its purpose until the year 1787, but we do not yet know when it was erected or what became of it. The second was constructed in 1787 and stood until about 1812 out in the open space on a ledge, where the Goodhue and Wallis road meets the old Topsfield, Danvers and Salem highway. It was then moved further north and became a shoeshop, and was finally transported to Tapleyville, where it was enlarged into a dwelling house which is still standing. The third was built twenty or thirty rods distant at a spot on the eastern side of the main road, where Mr. John Sears erected many years ago a house, since occupied by his son. This lasted for about four decades and was then sold to Moses Porter by whom it was demolished. It was succeeded by the fourth, which was located at the present site in the heart of Putnamville, about a quarter of a mile further down the road.

In previous letters I have not been able to say just where the first of these structures stood. It was only evident that it occupied either the precise spot where the second was built or else a spot near by. If the latter, we were left to conjecture how far it might be and in what direction. Another old record—a leaf torn from some secretary's book—has just come to hand from Mrs. J. C. Butler, by which it appears that the first of the four schoolhouses stood where the third or old brick schoolhouse perpetuated its service of forty years. It is somewhat singular that in a large collection of old papers relating to other matters, there should be found this one scrap, giving us just the information needed in regard to this particular point. The record was made, as it will be seen, at the time when the third or brick schoolhouse was about to be built. Notice especially the words which we italicise.

"July 6, 1812. The meeting was opened according to adjournment.

Voted to build the new schoolhouse according to the plan No. 2, And the dimention and particular manner of finishing now presented therewith by the Comittee.

Voted to purchase a piece of land of Rufus. and Simeon Putnam in this district being *on the Northwesterly corner of the school-house Pasture so called adjoining the road and Zadoc Wilkins land and the same land on which the old school-house stood before the present school-house* (that is the one erected in 1787) *in said district was built* for the purpose of building a new school-house thereon at the price of 66 cents per square pole submitting to the committee to determine the form and number of square poles not exceeding twelve which may be necessary for the accommodation of said house.

Voted to contract with A. B. to build and finish the new school-house on the land which we have voted to purchase for that purpose according to the Dimention and particular manner of finishing previously accepted and voted for, at this meeting."

On the other side of the old stray leaf are the minutes of the next meeting:

"July 13th, 1812. The meeting was opened according to adjournment from the 6th inst.

Voted to raise money in order to build a new school-house.

Voted to raise 500 Doll for Defraying the expense of the new school-house.

Voted said money be paid into the Treasury in 30 days.

Voted that the Committee be instructed to — the money raised to the Selectmen for assessment & to attend to all other concerns respecting the building and finishing said school-house.

Voted that the meeting stand adjourned until Monday the 20th inst. at 7 o'clock."

Everyone knows the story of certain votes which were once passed by the inhabitants of some school district. They were very nearly as follows:

"Voted that we build a new schoolhouse.

Voted, that we build the new schoolhouse where the old one stands.

Voted, that we use the materials of the old schoolhouse to build the new one with.

Voted, that the school be still kept in the old one until the new one is finished."

It is reasonable to suppose, in view of the four schoolhouses of District No. 3, that the votes thus passed cannot be referred to "Blind-hole." If they were adopted in any other district in Danvers, it is in order for the residents thereof to rise and explain.

In a recent letter I made mention of one Humphrey Peirce of Wenham as having been probably a teacher in that first schoolhouse in 1749, and I asked if any person could tell me who he was. Mr. Perley Derby of Salem writes me that he finds in his Salem records the marriage of Humphrey Peirce of Wenham to Sarah Andrew of Salem, Dec. 15, 1748, and he thinks this Sarah was the eldest daughter of Israel and Anna (Porter) Andrew, and sister of Anna, Mary and Eunice Andrew, who married, respectively, Edmund Putnam, John Andrew and Elias Endicott, Sr., all of Salem Village. If Derby's conclusions be correct, it would perhaps explain why Peirce, the year after his marriage, sought employment as a teacher among the families with which he thus came to be connected.

One of his youngest pupils must have been Samuel Porter, who was a son of Eleazer Porter and was born Jan. 30, 1743, on the farm which was the birthplace and for many years of his life the home of Elias Putnam. "I think as you do," writes Perley Derby, "that Samuel Porter, the tory, was born on your father's old place." This was the tory whom I have formerly alluded to as having been a proprietor of the Rea farm, situated a half mile further north and now owned by Mr. Otis F. Putnam. Some of us have been on the track of this man for a long time, until we think his history is quite clear to us now.

Tarrant Putnam, of whom I wrote many months since, married Mary, a sister of this Samuel Porter, and succeeded their father Eleazer on the farm a full century ago. He was a son of Deacon Israel Putnam of Bedford, where he was born, Sept. 2, 1733. Deacon Israel was born in Danvers and was the son of good old Deacon Benjamin. Another son was the well known Rev. Daniel of Reading, and a son of this Daniel was Rev. Aaron, who was also a well known minister of Pomfret, Conn. A recent author has made the mistake of referring Daniel as well as Aaron to the pastorate of the church at Pomfret, and of including them in

the line of Gen. Israel Putnam's descendants. They belonged to another branch of the family.

Tarrant married for his second wife, Eunice Porter, daughter of Daniel and Eunice (Cue) Porter of Wenham. By his two wives he had numerous children, whose descendants are scattered in various parts of the country. He lived at Bakerstown, Me., after he left Danvers, and he afterward moved to Newbury, Vt., where he died in 1804. It is thought that this Eunice Cue was a sister of Anna Cue who married Col. Israel Hutchinson.

But to return to Samuel Porter, the tory. His father, Eleazer, died when the son was about fourteen years of age, and Elijah Porter of Topsfield was appointed the boy's guardian. Eleazer's wife died shortly after, and it is possible that Samuel may have thenceforth found a home beneath his guardian's roof. Elijah, who was Eleazer's cousin, and whose father Nathaniel had early in life removed to Topsfield, was a prominent and influential man and might well have given his ward the good start in the world that evidently fell to his lot. Nehemiah Cleveland, in his Centennial address, speaks of him as "a capable and ready man, useful in the church and active in town affairs," and he adds, "He was more than once a representative to the General Court, and when he died, held the office of town clerk and treasurer." At all events, Samuel Porter entered Harvard College and graduated there in 1763. He probably lived for a time at Ipswich, and he then settled at Salem, where he became an eminent lawyer previous to the Revolutionary war. He was one of the number who signed the address to Governor Hutchinson, and was also one of the Salem addressers of Governor Gage in 1774, and in the following year he fled the country with other loyalists and found refuge in England. He was proscribed in the banishment of 1778. These and other particulars of his career are given us in a sketch of him to be found in Sabine's "American Loyalists," and in another contained in the New England Historic-Genealogical Register of July, 1872. Mr. Sabine writes of him that "in 1776 he was a member of the Brompton Row Tory Club, or the Loyalist Club, London, for conversation and dinner once a week," and John J. Latting, Esq., writes in the other sketch referred to, "He was a gentleman of culture and refinement, and by his cheerfulness contributed greatly to the enjoyment of the band of refugees at the weekly meeting of the New England Club

in London during the war.' He seems to have been greatly enamoured of the relations and associations of his life in the mother country, and would have fain had all the world come and share his happiness. Judge Curwen was in England in 1783, and tells us in his journal about a call he received from him: "My townsman, Samuel Porter, also came to see me; neither time, climate, change of place or circumstances will ever alter this man's character; I never knew one whose characteristic qualities are so deeply impressed as his." One who met him in 1784 discovered in him no inclination to return to America, but we are informed that he visited Salem in 1788, though he soon returned to England. He died in London in June, 1798. In his will, executed in 1797, he gives \$100 to each of the children of his sister Mary, wife of Tarrant Putnam, and makes various bequests to friends besides. He was never married.

How widely, not seldom, will diverge from each other the streams of life that proceed from the same point! The spot that first saw the light of day of this cultured and eminent tory lawyer and refugee, hailed also the advent, long years afterward, of the useful engineer and distinguished soldier of his country, Major-General Dodge. Yet there was a noble sentiment of loyalty in many of the Tories to which scant justice has been done by the popular American feeling. Many of them were saints and angels in comparison with those who, in these later times, when the new Republic has become an established fact, would willingly imperil its life or tarnish its honor.—*Danvers Mirror*, Nov. 30, 1878.

(To be continued.)

BUILDINGS ERECTED IN DANVERS IN 1922.

Joseph Grant, two, Alphonse O Masse, one, Arthur street; Rose A. Dupray, 18 Bates; A. G. Brown & Co., 16 and 20 Bay View ave.; Henry J. Slice, Chestnut street; Mrs. Martha C. Wiggin, 48 Chase street; Joseph Grant, Fowler street; Samuel B. Ives, Larchmont street; James O. Garland, 47 Riverside street; Mrs. Betty Swanson, 167 Pine street; William Healey, Purchase street; George E. Marsh Co., 2 South Liberty street; Rose A. Dupray, Water street.

ACCOUNT BOOK OF DEA. EDMUND PUTNAM,
TAILOR.

SHOWING THE WEARING APPAREL OF DANVERS MEN
FROM 1764 TO 1778.

From the Original now in the Possession of this Society.

Benjamin Trask of Beverly, Feb.-May, 1764, Dr., to making a pair of velvet breeches at our shop for William; to work of Moses and John [his apprentices].

Benjamin Porter, Mar. 10, 1764, Dr., to the chair to Rowly by Mr. Baley, £1. 2s. 6d.; to making a pair of cloth breeches £1. 7d.; July 23, 1766, to making a full fly coat for Nathan, £3. 5s.; making a pair of Leather breeches for Ebenezer Rea and a striped jacot, £2. 16s.; to 100 of Rye Straw, 9s.; Jan. 1763, making a broadcloth coat, full trimmed, £4. 10s.; May 26, 1769, making a jacot and breeches for Nathan Porter, £2. 10s.; making a coat for your boy, £1. 7s.;

Joseph Ross of Middleton, Mar. 28, 1766, Dr., to cutting out a pair of breeches, £1. 8s.

John Shelden Sr., Mar. 1764—to Mar. 1768, Dr., to mending a pair of breeches, 3s.; making a Jaccut, £1. 10s.; making clothes for John, making a coat, £3; making a pair of camblet Breeches, £1. 7s.; mending a pair of breeches and finding leather, 3s. 6d.; making a serge coat and jaccoat, £5. 15s.; making a pair of dearskin Breeches, £1. 15s.; cutting out two pair of trousers, 6s.; making a pair of breeches for John of moosehide, £1. 2s. 6d.; to work of Moses, John and Philip.

Dr. Amos Putnam, Mar. 1764-May 1766, Dr., to mending a pair of breeches, 7s. 6d.; mending breeches for James, 5s.; making a jacoat of serge, £1. 15s.; altering a jaccoat for Samuel Gott, 18s.; turning James' coat, £3; turning a coat a Samuell Gott, £3; turning a double breasted Jaccoat for James, £1. 15s.; making a double breasted jaccoat for yourself & a scane of twist, £2; making a satute for Samuel Gott, £4; to a quarter of lamb and a quarter of veal at 20c. pr. pound; making a pair of leather breeches for Samuell in the best manner, £2. 5s.; making a full coat boud. £4. 10s.; making a jaccoat for Samuel without sleeves, £1. 5s.; to

Buttings, 2s.; making a jaccoat out of a coat for the Doctr., £2; to the horse to Epswich by way of Capan, £1. 7s.; making a coat for himself, £4. 10s.; altering a jaccoat for James, 9s.; making a coat for James out of his father's, £3. 10s.; making a lite colard Rateen Satute, £2. 16s.;

Peter Putnam, Sr., Mar. 1764—Oct. 1768, Dr., to 2 days work and a half of myself, £2. 4s. 6d.; to 2 days work and a half of Moses, £1. 9s.; to a quarter of a yard of buckerrum, 3s. 6d.; to cutting out work, 5s.; to one day's work of John and Phillip, £1. 1s.; cutting out a great coat at his house, 7s.; cutting out a pair of trousers for Forten, 2s.; making a home-spun coat, £2.; to one day's work of Philip and Benjamin, £1. 5s. 6d.;

James Gillingham, Sr., Mar. 1764—Feb. 1769, Dr., to trimming for a pair of breeches, 9s.; making a coat for Hezekiah Makintier, £2. 15s. 6d.; riping and turning a coat, £4. 10s.; cutting out a great coat at your house, 7s.; cutting out 2 striped jaccoats, 6s.; cutting out a pair of lether breeches for Kier, 2s. 6d.; making a pair of kersey breeches, £1. 10s.; making a suite of clothes for yourself, £7. 10s.; cutting out two garments for your boy, 5s.; to work of Philip, Moses, Benjamin and Jonathan, the latter two days, lacking an evening;

Lt. David Putnam, Mar. 1764—Dec. 1766, Dr., to many days' work of Moses, Philip, John and Benjamin.

Samuel Leach, Mar. 1764—Jan. 1768, Dr., cutting out a jaccoat, 2s. 6d.; making pair of breeches for Hale, £1. 5s.; making a pair of breeches for Isaac, £1. 10s.; to work of the four apprentices;

Benjamin Gardner, Feb. 1766, Dr., to making a pair of leather breeches, raising the seams, £2. 10s.

Israel Andrews, Mar. 1764—Jan. 1768, Dr., to work of himself, Moses, Philip, Benjamin, and John.

John Symonds, Mar. 1764—Jan. 1769, Dr., to making a pair of everlasting breeches, £1. 7s.; mending a pair of leather breeches, 2s.; mending a pair for John, 9s.; mending a black serge jaccoat, £1. 16s.; cutting out three small garments at your house, 4s. 6d.; June 31, 1768, to mending a pair of Breeches for Josseph to go to Raising, 12s.;

Jacob Perkins, Mar. 1764—Jan. 1772, Dr., mending a pair of breeches for your Little Boy, 12s.; making a pair of leather breeches, 12s.; making a jaccoat for yourself, £1; to the chair to Topsfield, 12s.; to Moses two thirds of a day to rak hay,

10s.; to one day's work of John and Moses and Philip to turn your Blew Jacot, £1. 10s.

Widow Mehitable Brown of Beverly, Mar. 1764—Dec. 1768, Dr., to cutting out a pair of breeches for John Stone, 2s. 6d.; cutting out a jacot for Ben and one for John Stone, 5s.; work of Moses, Philip and John at her house.

Asa Putnam, Mar. 1764—Feb. 1769, Dr., to cutting out a jaccoat, 2s.; cutting out a pair of breeches for Jacob, 2s. 6d.; work of myself cutting out a coat, 5s.; cutting out a jaccoat for Elisha, 2s. 6d.; work of myself cutting out a grait coat, 9s.; cutting out a pair of leather breeches 3s. 6d.; cutting out a jaccoat and two days of Benjamin to make it, £1. 5s.;

James Smith, Apr. 1764—July 1765, Dr., to making a pair of serge breeches for Cooper, £1. 10s.; work of myself, 14s.; cutting out work at your house 5s.

Ebenezer Felton, Dec. 1770—July 1772, Dr., to myself one day and a half £1. 7s.; to Jonathan six days at your house to make up the clothes, £3; to my cutting out and making up a jacot, 18s.

Benjamin Creecy, Jr., of Beverly, May 1764—Mar. 1778, Dr., to making 2 pair of sheepskin Breeches for Samuel, £1. 8s.; to cutting out 2 jaccoats, 5s.; cutting out a pair of breeches for Samuel, 2s. 6d.; Mar. 26, 1778, prizing and deviding your mother Brown's thurds, £6. 1s.; to damage by your creeturs and driving them to pound, apprizing them and paying the justice, 5s.

John Swinerton, May 1764—July 1768, Dr., to cutting out work at his house, 5s.; to one day's work of John and allmost another, £1. 14s.; cutting a pair of deerskin breeches, 2s. 6d.; one day's work of Moses making them, 18s.; making a pair of breeches for John, 12s.; to work of Philip, Benjamin and John.

Widow Sarah Putnam, May 1764—Mar. 1765, Dr., to one day's work of John without the evening, 13s.; to two quarts of west enge Rum at Mr. Tarrent's, 18s.

Nathaniel Brown, May 1764—Jan. 1766, Dr., to 2 days' work and better than a half of John, £2. 2s. 6d.; making a jaccoat without sleeves, £1. 10s.; to work of Moses and Philip.

Abraham Goodale, May 1765—Jan. 1770, Dr., to myself cutting out and Benja. making up three days and a half, £3. 1s. 6d.; work of Moses and Philip.

Josiah Putnam, May 1767—Oct. 1768, Dr., to one day's work of John for Mr. Enos, 10s.; two days of Philip and

Ben to make your Great Coat, £2. 8s.; work of John, Moses and Philip.

Benjamin Buxton, May 1764—July 1766, Dr., to making a coat and a jaccoat for Peter, £5. 5s.; making a coat for yourself, £4.

Enos Putnam, Apr. 1769—May 1770, Dr., to one day's work of Ben Rea, 18s.; one day's work of Ben., 15s.; cutting out a pair of breeches, 2s.

Samuel Endicutt, Mar. 1764—June 1770, Dr., to work of myself and boy at your house to make yourself a satute and strate body and some work for Samuel, £4. 18s.; making a pair of leather breeches, £1. 14s.; then to making a coat and jacket for Fortin, a Negro which lived with you, £3;

Joseph Majers, June 1764,—Dr., to work of myself, John, Moses and Philip.

Peter Cross, Sept. 1768, Dr., to making a pair of deerskin breeches, £1. 10s.

Michael Cross, Apr. 1767—Apr. 1770, Dr., to work of Moses, Philip and Benjamin.

Henry Putnam, May 1764—Nov. 1772, Dr., to the shais to Capt. Bachelder's, Beverly, 15s.; cutting two pair of trousers, 4s. 6d.; to a pound of flax, 9s.; cotton wool, 18s.; quart of molasses, 4s.; seven pounds of flour, 9s.; making a coat for Nathan, £2. 15s.; to ye shays to Marvelhead, £1. 2s. 6d.; cutting out a pair of breeches for Allen, 2s.; making a pair of sheepskin breeches, £1. 7s. 6d.; thirty pound of beef, £1. 17s. 6d.; forty quarts of milk at 6 pence per quart, £1.; mending a pair of velvet breeches, 4s. 6d.; to the shais to Beverly, carried five person 18s.; two foot of wood when you was gone to Nova Scotia out of my own pile which was at the dore, £1. 2s. 6d.; cash lent you, one pistareen and a half, 13s.; making a pair of serge breeches, £1. 7s.; myself and work of Benjamin Rea, £2. 10s.; to Israel and the oxen to Beverly ferry, £1. 15s.; to Phillip and Ben one day to make your Rateen coat, £1. 10s. 6d.; to keeping horses in my pasture sundry nights, £1. 2s. 6d.; keeping your cow one season, £10;

Henry Bradstreet of Topsfield, Mar. 1767, Dr., to making a broadcloth full coat, Swolotale, £5; to making a great coat, kersey, £3. 10s.; credit, one dollar and one pair of shoes for Phillip and for Sary, a garl 9 years old.

John Barnard, June 1766, Dr., to making a pair of paturm breeches, £1. 10s.; putting a new pair of neborns on a pair of breeches, 6s.;

Aaron Cheever, June 1766—May 1767, Dr., to work of Moses and John.

Timothy Fuller, of Middleton, Jan. 1767, Dr., to work of John, £3. 12s.

Oliver Putnam, June 1764—Sept. 1769, Dr., to making a pair of black sheepskin breeches, £1. 10s.; to going from brother John Swinnerton's and cutting a pair of breeches, 4s. 6d.; going to your house to cut a pair of calfskin breeches for William, 3s.; cutting out a pair of breeches and jacoat for Oliver, 5s.;

Isaac Demey, Jan. 1766—Apr. 1768, Dr., making a great coat, £2. 15s.; making a pair of leather breeches, £1. 10s.; to 100 of bricks, 18s.

Samuel White, July 1764—Jan. 1771, Dr., to making a pair of sheepskin breeches, £1. 7s.; making a pair of leather breeches, £2. 10s.; to myself cutting out and working some by spells, and Jonathan three days, £2. 10s.;

Archelus Putnam, Feb. 1764—Nov. 1768, Dr., to making a pair of breeches for Samuel, £1. 7s.; to making a coat for Samuel and breeches for your son, £3. 18s.; making blue brodcloth breeches, £1. 7s.; making a bearskin coat for yourself, £2. 15s.; credit to mohair; to two calfskins, £3. 18s.

Benjamin Porter, Aug. 1764—Jan. 1766, Dr., to making a full coat, £4. 10s.; making a coat for Francis, £2. 18s.; to making a lapple jacoat, £2.

Daniel Town, June 1766—Oct. 1772, Dr., to turning coat, £3. 1s.

Jacob Putnam, Sept. 1769, Dr., to making a double breasted jacoat, £1.

Daniel Lake of Topsfield, Aug., 1764—Feb. 1766, Dr. To work of John and Philip.

Ezekiel Cooper, July 1766—Feb. 1769, Dr. To work at Israel Smith's, £3. 9s. 6d.; cutting out a jacoat, 2s.; to one day going to Salem to Mr. Higgineson's with you about Jacob Bacon; to one day to Boxford to Capt. Perley's about Jacob Bacon.

Samuel Putnam, Jr., Aug. 1764, Dr. to work of John;

Joseph Fuller, Sr., Aug. 1764, Dr., to making a broadcloath full coat and a jacoat, £6. 5s.; altering a pair of cuffs, 9s.; to my going over to cut out a coat for Elijah, then to cutting out a pair of trouzers, then to halling two Loads of wood from Samll. Porter's and halling in hay one or two loads.

Amos Smith, Jr., Sept., 1769, Dr., to making a pair of breeches, £1. 10s.

Benjamin Putnam, Sept., 1764—May 1778, Dr., to many days work of Jonathan, Moses and Philip; to cutting out a pair of beaverskin breeches; to cutting out a coat for Benjamin, 5s.; total for the fourteen years, £50. 9s. 8d.

John Putnam, Oct. 1765—June 1770, Dr., to cutting out a pair of breeches for Amos and a jaccoat for Daniel, 3s. 9d.; cutting out a grait Coat, 7s.; to thirty shillings you promised for Mackintier, £1. 10s.; to Ben three days and a Peace to make Amos a coat and turn Daniell a coat, £2. 10s.; to work of John Browne.

John May, sr., of Wenham, Sept. 1764, Dr., to work of John, Moses and Philip.

William Gilford, sr., Oct. 1765 to Feb. 1767, Dr., to work of John and Moses.

Benjamin Gilford, Nov. 1771, Dr., for cutting out clothes at your house and making a jacot at our shop, £3. 10s.

Jonathan Leach of Beverly, Mar. 1767, to a pair of breeches, £5. 13s. 6d.

Gilburd Tapley, Oct. 1764—Apr. 1770, Dr., to cutting out two pair of leather breeches, 4s.; making a pair of deerskin breeches for Amos, £1. 15s.; to myself cutting out a great coat, 9s.; to cutting out two striped jaccoats at his house, 5s.; to cutting out four striped jaccoats at our house, 10s.; to work of Moses, John, Philip and Benjamin and Jonathan at many different times;

William Trask of Beverly, Mar. 1767, Dr. to making a pair of velvet breeches, £1. 10s.

Ebenezer Trask, Apr. 1762—Jan 1765, Dr., to cutting out serge breeches to making Ebenezeh a coat and pair of leather breeches, £4. 10s.; making a pair of knit breeches, £4. 10s.

Francis Nurs, Apr. 1762—Mar. 1769, Dr., to cutting out a pair of breeches for Prince, 2s. 5d.; making a pair of breeches for Samuel, £3; to making Peter a coat and jaccoat, £4. 10s.; making a black jacoat of everlasting, £1. 10s.; making black pattern breeches, £2. 5s.; making a pair of leather breeches for Peter;

Amos Buxton, May 1763—July 1769, Dr., cutting out a coat for Prince, also a suit and a pair of breeches for Amos, 12s. 6d.; leather breeches for Prince and Amos, 6s.

George Leach of Beverly, Nov. 1764, Dr., making a pair of leather breeches and raising the seams, £2. 5s.

Giles Johnson, July, 1766—Feb. 1768, Dr., to cutting out a pair of trousers for Israel, 2s. 6d.; to Israel one day a

hoeing corn and your mare half a day and the plow and mare and Israel sundry other times, £2; to making a full coat for Israel, £4. 10s.; cutting out a pair of trousers for Annable, 2s. 6d.; to an empty syder barrel, £1.

Job Whipple, Nov. 1764—Apr. 1768, Dr., to work for Benjamin Parnel; to cutting a pair of leather breeches for Matthew; to making a lappel full Coat & a Jaccoat with Butting-holes on the flaps, £7. 10s.; to cutting out a coat for Matthew, 6s.; to making a great coat and a pair of leather breeches, £5. 10s.; to making your lite Ratteen coat for yourself, £3. 18s.; to John one day and Moses half a day to turn your coat, £1. 7s.;

Daniel Collings, Sept. 1766, Dr., to making a broadcloth coat for his father, £3. 15s.; making a pair of patten breeches, £1. 10s.; making a pair of broadcloth breeches, £1. 10s.; to work for Francis Brown which you ordered to be charged to you; to making a pair of breeches for Joseph Warner, 10s.

Benjamin Chase, Dec. 1764—April 1769, Dr., to making a pair of sheepskin breeches, £1. 7s.; turning a coat and jaccoat.

Jeremiah Putnam, Dec., 1764—Mar. 1768, Dr., to making a double breasted jaccoat, £1. 15s.; cutting out a jaccoat for Levi, 2s. 6d.; to two days, one to measure land by carrying the chain, the other to the Judge of Probate, 7s.

Benjamin Trask, Jr., of Beverly, De., 1764—Sept. 1771, to several days work of John and Jonathan.

Daniel Prince, Oct. 1768, for making coat and breeches, £6. 5s.

Ezra Prince, Nov. 1767—May 1771, Dr., to making breeches for Mackintier, £1.

William Hutchinson, Dec. 1764—Feb., 1763, Dr., to mending a pair of leather breeches, 15s.; making a coat full trimmed a double breasted Jaccoat without sleeves, £4. 5s.; making a suit of cloathes full & the Jaccoat Lappel, £8 5s.; making a triped jaccoat Lapple and 2 pair of trousers, £2. 5s.; making a great coat.

Archelaus Rea, of Topsfield, Nov. 1767—Feb. 1769, Dr., to work of Philip, Benjamin to making a pair of leather breeches, 18s.

Samuel Cauley of Salem, Sept. 1764—Oct. 1764, Dr., making a pair of sheepskin breeches, £1. 10s.; making a pair of breeches and raising the seams, £2. 5s.; 2 pair of colered leather breeches, £3. 10s.; making a pair of breeches, drawn seams, for Stephen Hooper, £3.

Thomas Andrews, Aug. 1766—May 1767, Dr., to work of Jonathan and Moses; to myself one day which I set against your day a cutting wood at the Neck.

Joseph Dole, Nov. 1765—Aug. 1767, Dr., to making a satute of blue Carsey and shrinking the cloth, £5.

Thomas Town, Dec., 1764—Jan. 1770, Dr., to making a pair of broadcloth breeches, £1. 7s.; to cutting out a little coat at your house for George, 3s. 6d.; cutting out a littoe coat at your house out of an old Stuf one for Daniel, 3s. 6d.; to the oxen to harrowing, 6s.; to jaccoat of Israel's which you had for one of your boys, 9s.;

James Woods, Aug. 1766, Dr., to making a plush jaccoat and thickset breeches, £3; to putting a cape to a coat, 3s. 6d.

Richard Whittredge, Jr., Jan., 1765—May 1769, Dr., making a great coat; cutting out pair of breeches for Simon, 2s. 6d.;

John Felt of Salem, Jan. 1765, to making a coat scant trimmed, £3; making a pair of leather breeches for your prentice at your house, £2. 15s.; making two pair of leather breeches for your boys, £2. 10s.

Caleb Nurse, Jan. 1765—Apr. 1769, Dr., to work of Philip, Moses and John, £7.

Samuel Darby, Mar. 1763—Jan. 1765, Dr., to making a pair of leather breeches for Steph Cook, £2. 10s.; making a serge coat for him, £5. 5s.; to 15 sheepskins tanned by Mr. Porter, £5. 12. 6d.; to a suit of clothes made your apprentice Smith, £8. 10s.; making a pair of deers leather breeches for yourself and drawd the seams, £3.

William Putnam, Feb. 1764—Feb. 1769, Dr., cutting out a great jaccoat for Asa and a pair of breeches for Andrew, 6s.; Jan. 1761, to two days' work of Huldah; to Bill cutting out for your boys.

John Whidden Nov. 1767, Dr., to altering a jaccoat, 6s.;

Stephen Putnam, Jr., Nov. 1765—July 1770, Dr., to work of Ben, Jonathan, Moses and Philip.

John Endicott, Jr., Oct. 1776—Mar. 1771, Dr., to cutting out a jaccoat for yur son; making Robert a coat and breeches.

Caleh Clark, Jan. 1766—Mar. 1772, Dr., to washing and mending a pair of leather breeches, 18s.; to lining, buckrum, thread, mohair silk and buttons, £4. 1s. 6d.

John Howard, Aug. 1759—July 1765, Dr., to making cloathes for Asa Swinerton, £4. 10s.; cutting out a coat for Daniel, and a pair of leather breeches, 9s. 6d.; making a

ratteen double breasted jacot, £1. 10s.; cutting out a satute, 6s.;

Cornelius Baker of Wenham, July 1766—Nov. 1767, Dr., to work of Moses, Philip and Ben.

Lt. Stephen Putnam, May 1765—Nov. 1769, Dr. to work of Moses, Philip, John and Ben.

Deacon Maligo Felton, Nov. 1766, Dr., to making a jacoat lappel for Ame Sawyer, £1. 15s.

Bartholomew Rea, Dec. 1768, Dr., to cutting out a great coat.

Archelaus Dale, May 1765—Feb. 1784, Dr., making a great coat for Archelaus, £1. 5s.; to John Brown's cutting out; work of Philip, Benjamin, Jonathan, and Moses.

Isaac Kenny of Middleton, Sept. 1763—Dec. 1767, Dr., making beverskin breeches, £2. 11s.; making a satute for Simeon.

Benjamin Kent of the Neck, Nov. 1766—Jan. 1767, Dr., to making a pair of deerskin breeches, £2; making a great coat for Mr. Collins, £3. 10s. Widow Mehitable Hayward, Nov. 1766, Dr., to work at your house, £1. 16s.

Benjamin Porter, tanner, May 1765—June 1771, to making a jacoat for Zerobable, 18s.; to finishing a pair of breeches here for Moses, 14s.; making a pair of plush breeches, £1. 10s.; making a pair of sheepskin breeches for Simeon, £4. 10s.; mending a pair of breeches for Bartholomew mending a pair of leather breeches, 8s.; to turning a double breasted Jaccoat for Simeon, £1. 10s.; making a satute and a great coat; cutting out a jacot for Aaron and Zerubbable, 6s. 6d.; hauling a load of salt hay from Ipswich, £4. 10s.; two calf skins, weighed 21 lbs. cutting a coat for Moses.

Daniel Putnam, Nov. 1765—June 1768, Dr., to making a pair of breeches for Mr. Toiler.

Capt. Ahigiah Easty of Salem, 1763—1765, Dr., making a suit of broadcloth for your son, £8; two pair of lined leather breeches, £11 10s.; a pair for your grandson, I found leather and all, £4; a pair of sheep skin breeches, lined with the same, £5. 15s.

Mr. Hopkins of Salem, May 1767, to making five pair of breeches, £9.

Benjamin Gelford, Aug. 1769—Nov. 1771, cutting out work at our shop; to one bushel of corn delivered your son, £1. 10s.; to a set of runners which you bught of me, £10. 10s.

64 ACCOUNT BOOK OF DEA. EDMUND PUTNAM, TAILOR

Dr. Joseph Whipple of Jebaco, Jan., 1765, Dr., to making a coat, £4.

Benjamin Daland, Jr., July 1758—Jan. 1769, Dr., to making a pair of leather breeches, £2; to John, Moses and Bill at your house to make your green jacot, and to my going to cut it, £1. 10s.; to making your broadcloth at home, £4; to one quarter of a dollar which you said you was out of pocket for Nails and other stuff for my chair, 11s. 3d.; to one quarter of lamb and cash half a doler, £1. 13s.

James Johnson, Oct. 1763—Nov. 1769, Dr., to work of Philip, Benjamin and Jonathan.

Ezra Bachilder, June 1765—Dec. 1770, Dr., to making a pair of velvet breeches, £1. 15s.; to making a pair of cloth breeches for Bill Woodbury, £1; to making a pair of leather breeches and raising the seams, £2. 5s.; to halling a load of wood from Boxford, £3; to making a coat and a pair of Breeches for Benjamin Masting, £5. 10s.; to the shays to Beverly, 12s.; to cutting out a pair of breeches for John, 2s. 6d.; to the shays to old Beverly, £1. 2s. 6d.; to making a ratteen coat for yourself, £3. 10s.; cutting out a little coat for your boy, 3s.; to one day's work of Israel and potatoes, £1; keeping three sheep and their lambs from April till winter, £6; to a load of wood hauled by Mr. Tarrant Putnam's boy, £1 10s.; to Israel and the tram to haul a load of wood to the Neck, 18s.

William Whittredge, Feb. 1767—May 1768, Dr., cutting out a great coat, 9s.

Walter Smith, July 1765—Nov. 1768, Dr., to making a pair of leather breeches for Bartholomew, £1. 15s.; making a pair of Deerskin breeches, £2;

Samuel Cheever, Jan. 1761—Jan. 1770, Dr., making a coat for every day, £3. 5s.;

Tarrant Putnam, July 1765—June 1770, Dr., to making a pair of breeches for Israel, 16s.; to cutting out a pair of breeches for Porter, 2s.;

Amos Putnam, March 1763—March 1768, Dr., to four days work of Philip three of Ben to make Stephen Wiat's clothes, £4. 10s.; credit by half a pistereen which Daniel paid, 4s. 6d.;

William Towne, Feb. 1765—Nov. 1771, Dr., to halling a load of wood fm Andover, £3; to one cord of wood on my lot at the Neck, £5;

Samuel Clark, Nov. 1768, Dr., to working upon your grait coat, £1.

(To be continued)

ORDERLY BOOK OF CAPT. SIMEON BROWN,
COLONEL WADE'S REGIMENT, RHODE
ISLAND CAMPAIGN, 1778.

FROM THE ORIGINAL IN POSSESSION OF THE ESSEX
INSTITUTE.

Capt. Simeon Brown was the son of Bartholomew and Sarah (Rea) Brown, and was born Jan. 27, 1748, in that part of Salem which was incorporated as Danvers. He appears as 1st Lieutenant in Capt. Samuel Ward's Company, Col. Timothy Pickering's Regiment, June 6, 1776, and as Captain in a list of officers detached for service at Peekskill, commissioned July 12, 1778. He is also credited with service in Col. Nathaniel Wade's Regiment in the Rhode Island campaign, from July 17, 1778, to Jan. 1, 1779.

Captain Brown's father died young, and his mother married Benjamin Porter. Gen. Moses Porter was a half-brother of Captain Brown.

Head Quarts Providence August 6th 1778

Feild Officer of the Day to morrow Lt Colo Woods Adj't the Day R'd all the troops In the town to Be furnished with two Days Provision & march to morrow Morning for Tivertown at 4 oClock the Main Guard to Be Dismisd this Evning at sunset at which time a guard of one Sergt one Corpⁿ & twelve Privates of invilades will take the Prisoners from the Guard house and Conduct them to the Guard Ship And Releive the Guard that hath Now the Care Of the Prisoners of war the Invalades will Parade In front of Head Quarters this Evnning at 5 oClock the Comanding Officers of Regts and Corps will Suffer there Men that are Assisting the Different Staff Officers in this Department to Continue with them till further Orders A Return of Invalades to Be made at one oClock this Affternoon

Doggets tavern August 7th 1778 Colo Green's Brigade Orders

The troops will Rest and Cook & Sleep untill 6 oClock

if they Chuse it at that hour they must all Be Ready to March they will be Counted of in Divisions by Eights Properly Officerd which the Brigade Mj^r will See Done Super numry If any fall into the Rear of their Reg^t the men are Not to go out of their Ranks without Permission of their officers Comanding the Divisions to which they Belong the Camp Equipage will go on at 4 oClock Properly Guarded & make No Halt Untill Ordered the r[torn] must march as above Directed on all the Ground that will admit of it it is Expected the Above Orders will be stricly Obeyd

August 11th 1778 Colo Greenes Orders

the Several Regts of the Brigades to Draw two Days Provision Imediately which is to be Coo^kd without loss of time

H'd Q^{trs} Agust 11th 1778

The whole Army to hold themselves in Readiness to march tomorow morning at 6 oClock to Newport, One Canon To Be Discharg^d on The Right of the front Line which will Bee a Signal for the Troops to Parade for them to march By Platoons and form a Collum—After which a Discharge of two Canon which will Bee a Signal for the whole to march On—the officers Leading the Several COLUMNS Are Again Requested to Observe the Proper Directions Between the Columns for the Purpose of Discharging with Regularity Colo Crane Will Give Direction Respecting the Feild Artillery Tents to Be Struck and Loaded with the Bagage & Remain on the Ground while the whole are Ready to March & the heavy Artillery to move on with A Reserved Party in the Rear the fasheene & Gabines Will folow after imediately the Q^r Master will see these are followd after imediately after the Armys marching Pioneers to be Draughted from Each Brigade and flanking Division the Pioneers will Level the whole Before Heads of the Columns; the Q^r Master Gen'l will furnish them with tools for that purpose Maj^r Daniel Lemon is apointed to act as Vollunteer A^d Camp to Mj^r Gen'l Sullivan He is to Be Obeyed and Respected as Such The whole army to Be under arms at 4 oClock this Afternoon Weather permiting. Those Corps that have No Destination are to Parade on the Ground that they

Now Occupy Mjr Morris is to act as Volunteer to Major Gen^l Glover. He is to be Obeyd & Respected as Such the whole army will immediately furnish themselves with two Days Provision a third Part of which is to be Cookd immediately. Mjr Gen^l for the Day to morrow the Marquis Delia fayette Brigadear Shuburne field officers Colo Sprout Mjr Bradford Brigade Mjr Handy A piquet of 200 men Comanded By a Colo Lt Colo & a Mjr Draughted from the first Line to be Paraded of Genl Cornwalls Presisely at 4 °Clock this Afternoon the Officer the Day will wait on the Marquis at H^d Q^r at Half Past ten this morning Mjrs of Brigades will return to H^d Q^{rs} the field officers Names at 6 °Clock this Evning a Waggon with muskets Cartridges will always keep between the first and second Line when the Army Encamps where The Ammunition Can Be Drawn at Present from the Redoubts

August 11th 1778 Colo Greene's orders

All the Regts in his Brigade will Bee Paraded in front of their Respective Encampments Counted of in Divisions of Eleven files and officers Posted to march by half after three Oclock they will wait for Orders Nathaniel Hall & Samuel Bennett Drum and fife Mjr^e to the Brigade. They have to be Obeyd as Such

H^d Qrts August 13th 1778

Mjr Gen^l for the Day to morrow Green Brigadier Lovel Field Officers Colo Cary Lt Collo Collins Brigad^r Niles Comdant of Brigades Regts and Corps and — Companys will see that their mens arms in the Best Order for immediate use they will also order their men to Discharge their Peices—as they shall—Find Nesesary this foernoon all three troops to be Suplyd with two Days Provisions to Be in Readiness to march tomorrow morning at 6 °Clock the Qr master Gen^l & Company at Military Stores—and Comisary of Provisions will have Everything in their Department in most Perfect Readiness the Regt^l Surgeons are Directed to make & Return Every Saturday of the Sick to the Director Gen^l of the Hospital Specifying Reg^t & Comp^y and Disorders also Medicines Lint and Bandages wanting that they may be suplyd. A Return of invalads Called for Some time Since is ——— Deficient from Several Corps Collo Sherburn & Long is to act as Volun-

teers to Gen'l Sullivan they are to Be Respected accordingly the Piquet to Parade

Precisly at twelve oClock

Midletown August 16th 1778

Collo Wades Orders

The men Belonging to his Reg't are Forbid to Enter any of the Cornfeildes of the inhabitants to take any of their Corn or Potatoes without their Leave or Do any other kind of injury to their interest after these Orders any Complaint Entered against any Persons of this Sort they may expect to Suffer for their Proceedings the Collo is Surprised to se the men appear so Beastly and have No more Regard for their own health than to . . .

Brigade Orders

Notwithstanding the Orders yesterday for the Brigade to Be under arms this morning at Day Break the Collo. is informed to his great surprise that a Number of men Be longing to the Second Reg't Did Not turn Out to the Orders is Neglect in the Officers it Not only Lulls themselves into Disobedience of Orders but is much more attended with Bad Consequences He therefor Expects the Officers will Be more attentive to their Duty that a Neglect will Not happen for the future at the same time informs them that this order is not sufficient aggainst Such an Evil Practice the Regt will be mentioned in Orders in a more Particular manner

Hd Qrts August 18th 1778.

Mj^r Gen'l for the Day tomorrow hancock & Brigadear Glover Field Officers Collo Mackintosh Lt. Collo. hawkins Mj^r Manchester Brigade Mj^r Richmond One Hundred Fatigue men to Be on the grand Parade at five oClock this evening for the Purpose of leaving on the approaches with as much Vigor as Posible this Evening and Covering Party of three Hundred men to Be on the Parade at the Same time & the main Batries will Be Nearly Compleated this Night the Comander & Left wing of the Army will open Batries on every Advantageous Peise of Ground for increasing the fire upon the Enemy.

They will Be Suplied with any Number of Large Cannon that they may Require for that Purpose the Gen'l flatters himself that the Officers will Exert themselves in

a work which Gives them opportunity to acquire honour to themselves and that Part of the Army to which they Belong. Collo. James Livingston will Command Varnum's Brigade No Centinels to Stop Officers or any Party of men Under Arms with Commissioned Officer or Non Commissioned officer at the Head. the General Requests the officers and soldiers to use their Endeavour to Preserve the Property of the Distressed inhabitants of the island the Covering for the works to Serve as Piquets to the Left Wing only half the Day Details to Parade for the Relief of those to Be Posted by the Mj^o Genl of the Day two gills of Spirits to Be issued to all the Fatigue Parties that are Employed in the Works & one gill to the Covering Parties & Piquets. Three guns to Be fired at the Park of Artillery in front of the Second Line to Serve as alarm throughout the Camps one Field Officer from Each of the Militia Regts to Return home Immediately to Collect and Bring forward the Rest of the forces. A weekly Return to be made of all the troops on the island at Head Q^{rs} Orderly Time

Head Q^{rs} August 19th 1778

Mjr Genl for the Day to morrow the Marquis Delia Fayette; Brigadear Cornwall; feild officer Carpenter, Lt. Collo. Gray Mjr heath Brigadear handy the General Officers are Desired to Be at head Q^{rs} this Afternoon at 5 oClock.

Brigade Orders August 19th

The Collo is Greatly Astonished at the Naglect of the Officers in Not making the men Keep their Arms Clean and fit for Duty; he thought that the Repeated Orders from the Comander in Chief was sufficient; But finding it is Not he Strictly Orders an officer from Each Company to Examine the Arms Every Day and for the officers to take it in Rotation. The field Officers are Ordered to see that those officers Under them Do their Duty in this Respect and in Case of Neglect to Arest the officer & report him to the Collo. Comd^t

After Orders Aug. 19th 1778

On the 11th inst. Brigadear Titcomb Reporting By writing to the Comander in Chief that Collo Thorndike beg'd to Be Discharged from the Service for the want of

his Experience in the Military Knowledge to Comand a Regt & that another Person might Be appointed to the Comand of it as the Letter Did Not Sufficiently Explain the Motive which induced Collo. Thorndike to Resign, the Genl could Not account for the Suden Resignation. Uepon Principles favourable to the Carecter of Collo Thorndike But by Conversation had since with General titcomb and Several gentlemen who are Acquainted with the Carrieter of Collo thorndike then finding he is yet Determined to Stay on the Ground as a Volunteer During the Seige he is fully Determined that it was Not a Spirit of intimidation that induced the Collo to Resign, but from the Deficience of his own Inability and Desires to Promote the good of the Service by Putting his Regt under the Command of Persons whose opportunity of improving for the art of war had been Greater than his he Voluntarily Gave up the Comand of his Reg't at the Same time. Determined to Share the Dangers of the Campaign with his Countrymen as a Volunteer, the Gen'l therefore wishes that this Explanation may Serve to wipe of any unfavourable Expressions which the orders of the 12th Inst may have Caused—the fatigue & Covering Party to Parade as ordered heretofore as the Giving Special Orders to Stop officers Not on Duty from going Down to the Lines hath Sometimes Prevented Artillery officers & Engineers from going Down to Lay out Works the Sentinels are not in future to Stop Officers from Pasing the General at the same time Recommends to the officers of Duty Not to Practice going Down the Lines as it Serves only to Draw the fire of Enemy on the Centeries and fatigue men.

Brigade Orders of the Same Date

The Adj^{ts} are Directed to Examine the men's Arms and Ammunition Previous to their marching on the Brigade Parade for any Kind of Duty with their arms Clean and see that Each man hath at Least 24 Rounds of Cartridges and his Gun Clean and fit for use.

Head Qrs. August 20th 1778

Maj^r Genl for the Day to morrow Green—Brigadeear Lovel Field Officer Collo Sprout Lt Collo Pope Mj^r Fany Brigade Mj^r Niles and the General's Positive Orders that No officers Comanding fatigue Parties Shall Not

Suffer to Come of their works untill they are Properly Relieved or Dismised By the M^jr Gen'l of the Day the Court Martial whereof Brigadear Varnum was President to Set to Morrow Morning to try Collo Noyes for taking of the fatigue without orders & without Being Relievd the Q^r Master Gen'l to aply to the Adj^t. Gen'l for a number of hands to bury ofills of the Cattel Killed about the Camps also the Carcasses of Dead Cattle about the Island Collo Everings will give orders for those on the No. end of the Island; the general trusts in his Brave officers and Soldiers to use their utmost Efforts in Carrying on the approaches to the Enemy's Lines through a Noble Spirit of Patriotism Brought Numbers of them on the Ground whose Peculiar Business Call aloud for them at home & though the Gen'l convinced of the Publick Interests he hopes they will Prevail over Every other Consideration yet the Gen'l wished to Do Everything in his Power to forward the Returns of those Brave men to their Respective families and Business for which Reason he Exerts Every one Concern'd to use their utmost Endeavour to make the Siege as short as Possible which the Commander in Chief Esteems it his Duty to Return his warmest acknowledgments that the haughty spirit of the Citizens of Salem & Marblehead who so Chearfully turned out to take Care of the Boats and who have hitherto Executed their trust to Such Universal Satisfaction he Cannot but help Expressing his Concern that the Term of time that they agreed for is so Nearly Expired it gives him the most sensible Pain the Unfavourable weather that the absence of the french fleet & some other unforeseen and unfortunate Events have Lengthened out the Operations far beyond his Expectations and Lays him under the Necessity of Calling those men who Ought to Return home with the thanks of the Army and Country. In General to Continue in the Service a few days Longer if they are making their Private Interests to see the Business that they so Nobly Engaged in Completed and this Island Restored Again to the Dominion of the United States.

Regimental Orders 21st August

Collo Wades Orders

That the officers Belonging to his Regt. will Not Ab-

sent themselves any Distance from Camp without Acquainting the Collo. or Commanding Officers of the Regt. of it. By Reason of their oftentimes Being absent when Called for Duty they will Likewise forbid the Soldiers Strolling from Q^{rs} without Leave as they might much better be employed in Cleaning their Arms; the Collo. hath been informed that Some officers make a Practise of Playing Cards which Practice is totally forbid for the future Either by officers or Soldiers Belonging to the Regt. Notwithstanding Repeated Orders from the Commander in Chief with Regard to the Soldiers firing off their Peices without Leave Little or No Regard has been [paid] to them. if the Officers Dont take Care to Prevent it they may Depend on being Calld to an Account for it for Disobedience of Orders.

Head Quarters, Aug. 21st 1778.

Mjr General for the Day to morrow—Hancock Brigadier Titcomb field Officers Collo. Whitney Lt. Collo. Ward & Mj^r Williams Brigad^r Mjr & general Court Martial held at Camp the 19th Inst whereof Brigadier Cornwall is President Lt. Collo. William Davis of Collo. Jackson's Regiment was tried for Disobedience ordered in Refusing to give up a tent to Cover the Soldiers that Exposed to Severity of the weather he being alone in the tent and Sufficient Room was offered him by another officer, the Collo. adjudging him Guilty of the Charge and Sentenced him to be Reprimanded in General orders while Above Proceedings Reflect the highest honour on Collo. Jackson for that Care, attention and tenderness to his Soldiers which will Ever make each good officer Respected, while dishonour upon Collo Davis who Rather than Put himself to some Little Inconvenience would Suffer those Brave Soldiers who so Chearfully Exposed themselves to Every Danger to Lay out in the Storm against the Severity of the weather. tents was Scarce. Proper Covering Nothing Can Give the general greater Satisfaction than to see officers comand obedience and Respect from their Soldiers. Nothing Can give him more Pain than to see those officers inattentive to the health and Comfort of the troops. Lazarus Barbrick of Collo. hanlys Reg't Confined for Desertion & inlisting into the

Six months Service in the Malitia, tryed By the Same Court and found Guilty and in Considering his inCapacity By the Same Court Contented to be Dismissed from the Service & forfeit all to the United States the Part of the Bounty which yet Remains Due to him and all his Back wages the gen^l approves the Sentence and Orders it to take Place the Money to be Delivered by the Comanding Officers to the Q^{tr}master for the Use of the Army having Been Reported to the Commander in Chief of the said Department that Collo Noyes Suffering a fatigue Party which he Comanded to Come off without being Relieved was owing to his Not having Directions from the officer he Releived or any Officer at the time of his going on Duty Collo Noyes is therefore Releived from his Arest Doctor tillison is to Grant Passes to the men to such Persons as he shall think Proper he will only to the Sick and those that attend them and to the Surgeons all the heavy Canon to Be mounted as quick as Possible Ready to be moved into the works this Night Collo Burbank and Collo Mason to attend to the firing the Bombattries Even Comisary General of Carpenters to attend this Night to Put together the Platform In the works Collo Crane to give Direction that Ammunition & Every other thing Be in Preparation to Open upon the Enemy in the Morning from the four Batries that will then Be Completed

Brigade Orders August 21st 1778

A Brigade Court martial to be held tomorrow morning to try such Prisoners as shall be Brought before them of which Collo Wade is President.

the Com^{dt} Positively Orders the Brigade to turn Out Every morning at the Revelees Beating for the future and go through Platoon firing & Call the Rolls & be Dismissed at Sunrise the Brigade to turn out this afternoon at 3/4 after 4.

Head Q^{rs} August 22^d 1778

After Orders the Comisary will Deliver to the troops Rice two Days in a week in Lieu of Bread. Brigade Orders August 23^d the Collo is Pleased at Learning of the spirit & Elacrity Shown by the Officers and Soldiers of Collo Wades Reg^t In turning out this morning agreeable to the Brigadears Orders of yesterday and wishes

that a like spirit may Prevail throughout the Brigade the General will Beat in front of the Brigade which is to be a Signal for several Reg^{ts} to be Dismissed, the Comanding Officers of Reg^{ts} are Requested to see that No men are Returned on Comand In their Returns who Draw Provisions from their Regiment Q^{rt} Masters

Head Q^{trs} August 23^d 1778.

Mj^r Gen^l for the Day tomorow Green Brigadear Tyler feild Officer Collo west L^t Collo Buterick Brigade Mj^r Peters

Head Q^{trs} August 25th 1778

Mj^r Gen^l for the Day tomorow the marquis Delia Fayette Brigadear Lovel feild officers Collo Noyes L^t Coll. White & Maj Durpe Brigade Maj^r Leonard the feild officer of Collo Wades & Jacobs Reg^t to meet this Day to Call upon the Officers to attend them & fix upon the proper Officers for to Comand the Reg^t & make a Return of the Agrement without Loss of time that the Officers may be Dismissed Collo Lippet of this State to Repair to the North End of the Island Gen^l Cornwall is Desired to Give the Comand to such Parties imployed in Constructing the works and Remove Such Stores.

East Greenwich Sep^t 2^d 1778

Brigade Orders

Each Reg^t to be Employ'd in Cleaning their Arms this Day the inhabitants Complain that the Soldiers have taken their Corn & Potatoes without their Leave or knowledge the Collo. is Determined to Put a Stop to such an Evill & unsoldierlike Practice, for which Purpose he Orders any soldier who shall be seen by any Officers Plundering the Inhabitants to be tied up & flog^d ten Lashes without the Benefit of a Court Martial by the officer's Direction who sees him these orders to Be made known as soon as Possible.

Regimental orders, Sept^r 3^d 1778

Collo Wades Orders

the Reg^t to Be under Arms this Afternoon at five oClock to have their arms Viewed it is Expected they will be found clean and in good order.

E greenwich, Sep^{tr} 6th 1778

Feild Officer for the Day to morow Collo Wade Adj^t

the Day farly No soldier to Absent more than one mile from his Quarters without a written Permit from his Officers on Penalty of his Being floged ten Lashes on the Spot.

Reg^{tl} Orders E Greenwich Sep^{tr} 9th 1778

Collo Wades Orders—for the future the Comanding Officers of Companys will have their Companys on the Regimental Parade Ready for Roll Call by Sunrising when every man of Duty will atend to Answer to his Name & for any Ones Neglect of Attending without sufficient Reason for his Absence the Serg^t of the Company is to Put him upon Fatigue the first that is Called for after such Neglect which is not to allowed a tour Duty to him but is to Do his s^d proportion of Duty Exclusive of it and more Particular attention to the mens Arms to Be attended to by the Officers of Companys Likewise the men that they clean themselves and such as are Lousy to shift themselves and have their Cloaths cleaned the Reg^t to Parade this afternoon at 4 °Clock &c and to Continue till further Orders the Q^rmasters will aply for tools & order Vaults to be Dug this Day & order all the Muck thrown about the Camp to be buried.

Brigade Orders Egreenwich Sept 10, 1778

The troops will man the Redouts at Reveles Beating in the morning & to Exercise in the Practiced way of firing untill sunrise they will turn Out at 3 Oclk. this afternoon the Brigade will Joyn them & be Exercised & manovered in the Brigade in the Method Now Practised in the Grand Army untill 5 °Clock the Officers are Desired to pay Attention to these Orders the Piquet and Roe Guard to Draw one jill Per Man untill further orders. Mr. Stephen Green of East Greenwich is Apointed Baker for the Brigade under my Comand till further Orders.

HQrs Regimental Orders Sept. 11th 1778

The Collo hath been informed that Some of the Soldiers have been Very free in giving away their Cartridges to the Lads in town. After this Order any Guilty of the Like Crime may Depend On being most Severely Punished the officers Comanding Companys are to View their mens Ammunition once Every Day and if they find any missing Give a Proper Account By what means he Ex-

pended it they are to Complain of Such Soldiers that he may be tried for Embezling the Store of the United States & Suffer as the Rule and articles of the Army Directs the Comanding officers of Companys are cautioned of Signing false Returns of any kind Before they are fully Examined as they must be answerable for them.

East Greenwich Sept. 11, 1778.

Brigade Orders

The troops will have their Cartrige Boxes filled with Cartridges Imediately the Comanding Officers of Companys Are Directed to Examine the same and Amunition of their Respective Companys and see that they are in good Order for Use if they find any Deficiency of Cartridges which cannot be accounted for to their Satisfaction they will Confine the Soldier who is Deficient to the Main Guard with a Crime against the officers Neglecting to Comply with these orders will be Delt with accordingly.

The Regimental Q^rmaster will Drawe flour for the Troops & Deliver it to the Baker for the Brigade who will turn out Bread In Leue Thereof all Settlers are forbid selling any sperets of any kind to Bregade on Penalty of Being Tried by a Court Marshel for breach of orders.

E greenwich Sep^r 14th 1778.

Ninety Good Oarsmen to Be on the Grand Parade with their Arms and four Days Provisions Precisely at twelve °Clock the Comanding Officer of which will apply to Collo Greens Q^{rs} for Orders

East Greenwich Sep^r 16th 1778.

Brigade Orders

Serg^t Tayler of Collo Greens Reg^t is apointed to the Overseer of the forage yard he is to suffer No horse to Be taken therefrom without an Order from the Comander or Maj^r holden or Collo. fry the feild and staff officer are to Put in and take these horses either By themselves or their own written order the Q^rmasters are Directed to Draw ten Days allowance of flour for their Respective Reg^{ts} to which they Belong of the Comisarys and Deliver it to the Baker who is Requested to Bake one half of it into hard Bread.

Feild Officers of the Day tomorrow Mj^r Ward Adj^t the Day Farley

E greenwich Sept^r 18th 1778. The Catriges that have Been Dealt out to the troops to be Examined as soon as the weather is fair the Damaged ones If any to be turned in & the Boxes to Bee filled with such as are good the Comanding officers will see these Orders Put in Execution.

Regimental Orders Sept. 22^d 1778.

The Collo is Very Sorry to see Negligence In Officers in Not attending the Parade for Exercise in season in the afternoon. As has been ordered In former orders he wishes them to keep their men from stroling from the Camp without Leave & make them attend Punctually for Exercise at the hour appointed for that purpose he Likewise Requests them to Exert themselves to teach their men how to march and stop together those that are Inattentive to be turned out & Exercised one hour By themselves after the others are Dismised. Any Soldier who shall come upon the Parade without having their Arms Clean and In good Order to Be taken out and sent off with a Serg^t to attend them and Not to Dismiss them till they have thoroughly Cleaned them the Cpts are Desired to finish their Pay Abstracts & have them Sworn to and handed in as soon as may be.

E Greenwich Oct. 12th 1778. Regimental Orders. All the Officers and Soldiers belonging to Collo. Wades Regt that are of Duty are to Dress themselves as Clean and Neat as Possible, to have their arms Clean and in good Order and Bee Ready to Parade at three °Clock Post Meridian the Comanding Officers of each Company will see this Order Obeyed.

Head Quarters Providence Oct^r 19th 1778. Extract of Gen^l Orders.

the General finds himself under the Necessity of Directing that No furlough Bee given Untill further Orders the Officers at the several Posts Not to Leave them But Upon some Interesting and important affairs of the Army Collo Green to Employ Persons with good horses to Remain Near the Sea Coasts to Watch the Enemys Shipping and Give the Earliest Notice to him Without Loss of time, to Be transmitted to head Q^{rts} the troops to hold themselves in Readiness to March at the Shortest Notice. Such

Arms as are Not Clean to be Cleaned and Put In the Best Use and Order the Regimental Q^rmasters are to Draw five Days of flower for Each Reg^t if the Comisary has soe much or otherwise what he hath and Deliver it to the Baker who will Bake it Into hard Bread without Loss of time.

E greenwich Oct^r 21st 1778. Regimental Orders. Collo Wades Orders that No Soldier Belonging to the Reg^t Presume to fire of his Gun upon any Pretense whatever without Leave from his Comanding officer the Plea that those make are Taken is Because they Did Not no any Orders Against it, But that may not any more make Ignorance their Excuse they may be asured that it is general Washington orders throughout the Army that if any Soldier shall be Caught Discharging his gun without Leave to Be tied Up and floged without the Benefit of the Court Martial all officers are Directed to Pay Particular Attention to these orders and see that they are Put in Axecution

H^d Quarters Providence Nov. 8, 1778.

General Orders by the best Intelligence from New York and by some accounts from Rhode Island it appears that the Enemy's fleet with a large Number of troops are about to sail from New York and are Expected at Rhode Island and it is More than Probable that they will land on the Eastern Shore and march to Boston Mj^r taggot is Ordered to send fifteen flat Bottom Boats Immediately to Greenwich to the care of Comandant Green who is Desired to Arrange them in the Best Manner he can For transporting his troops aCros the water in Case a Landing is made on the Eastern Shore. Mjr Taggot is also to send as many Boatmen as he Possibly Can Spare to be with them in Case of Necessity that Q^rmaster General is to send all the flat-bottom Boats Now at Providence Greenwich for the purpose before mentioned Collo Green is Directed in Case the Attack Should be made on the Western Shore to Order the Boats Over to Waren to be in Readiness to transport the troops that may be Ordered to Assist in the Defence of the Western Shore No time is to be Lost In having this Done as the enemy an hundred and fifty Sail had fallen Down to the hook Six Days Ago

Brigade Orders In Compliance of the within Orders the troops from Warwick to Boston Neck are Immediately to have their Arms and Accoutrements Put in the Best Order that they Can Possible and Bee Everyway Ready to move at the Shortest Notice to have Ammunition Ready to Compleat forty Rounds Per man

Gen'l Stark's Orders, Dec. 14, 1778

the troops are to be Reviewed at Every Post in this Department weekly by each Comanding Officer at his Post on the Preceding Day of making Returns they are to Report when they make Return in what Amunition the Soldiers have on hand and what they have in Store to Deal out what arms they have in good Order for Every Soldier is to be accountable for any of amunition Loss of Arms or any other things Dealt to them through Neglect to Be Punished for Breach of Orders and Put Under Stoppages untill he is fully made Satisfaction

E greenwich, Dec. 29th 1778

Collo Wades Orders

Where as the time for which the Reg't is Engaged Expires the first Day of Jan'y which is Near at hand the Collo takes this Opportunity to Return his Sincere thanks to both the Officers & soldiers of the Reg't which he has had the Hon^r to Comand for their Universal good conduct and Military Behaviour in their Several Stations which they have Sustained he thanks the Officers for their Care in Keeping up that good order amongst the troops which is Not Comonly kept up in Armies without Severe means being Used he Likewise thanks the Soldiers for the Soldier Like Behaviour in Showing their Readiness and wiliness to Do their Duty as Soldiers and that their General Conduct has been such as has gained a Universal Applause of the People wherever the Regt has Ever been Stationed in all which have done themselves Hon^r Done Honour to their officers to the State to which they belong and as the Creditt of a Comanding Officer of a Reg't Depends almost Solely upon the Behaviour of the officers and Soldiers Under his Comand they in a Particular manner unto him and that they may Still Retain that they are So justly Applauded for he wishes the folowing Orders may be Strictly attended to

The Comanding officers of Companys will take care to see that all their Cooking Utensils Canteens &c are Returned into the Several Q'masters Gen'l assistants at the Posts where they are Stationed and take their Receipts for the Number of Each Sort Returned—all those officers that have Drawn arms Cartrige Boxes and other Accoutrements will order those men who have them to the Comisary of Ordnance Stores at Providence where the officers will attend and take Receipts for the Same all those Drummers and fifers who have Drawn Either Drums or fifes will Likewise Return them to the Comisary at Providence where the arms &c. are Returned that Receipts may be taken for them.

The Ammunition Now in Posesion of the troops the officers will take Particular Care to see that it all be Returned in to Some Proper Person who have the Care of Military Stores. The Collo Hopes the troops when their time is Expired and going of will have So much ambition as to Dispise that Pernicious and Low practice of firing that has Some time taken Place Amongst troops upon their Quitting the Servis & Practiss the Most Dishonorable and Ignominious that a Soldier Can be guilty off.

A List of Capt Simeon Brown's Company:

Commissioned Officers.

Capt. Simeon Brown
1st Lieut. James Lord

1st Lieut. Samuel Berry
2d Lieut. John Gilpatrick

Sergts.

Richd Kimball
John Kingsbury
Daniel Swain
Aaron Lord
Paul Welch
Abner Crediford
George Mains
Daniel Dutch, Qr Mast Serg

Corporals

Charles Lord
Thos. Hodgkins
Josiah Traften
Joseph Knight
Charles Traften
Benjm Hagget
Daniel Cumings
fife Sam'l Stickney

Privates

John Andrews
Willm Andrews
Andrew Allen
Jeremiah Abbott
Solomon Ames
Aron Bread

Abel Bordman
James Choat
William Carlile
Elijah Cumings
Asa Cumings
Obadiah Cosens

David Clarke
Thos. Chever
Solom Colman
Wm Case
John Denis
John Duniel

Edward Dodge	Samuel Neal	Sam'l Straw
Rice Dodge	Andrew Newhall	Richard Shean
Francis Dodge	Elisha Perkins	Moses Stevens
John Evans	Thos. Perkins, Junr	Nathan Stickney
Will ^m Fall	Henry Perly	Jonathan Seargeant
Thos. Farington	Stephen Peabody	John Symson
Benja Geniss	Thomas Pickard	Eben ^r Symns
Sam'l Hood	Abner Poland	Robert Town
Israel Herick	Asa Poland	John Trow
Will ^m Holman	George Peirce	William Touthery
John Jose	Will ^m Poland	Daniel Thomson
Joel Jillison	Jonathan Porter	Eben ^r Welch
Ezra Knowlton	Eben ^r Prible	Benja Woster
Abraham Knowlton	Henry Rusel	Lemuel Walker
Jerem ^h Kinsman	Moses Ricker	Jonathan Winn
Philip Lord	Isaac Read	Noah Weber
Benja Lord	Gideon Rust	John Welch
Daniel Lary	John Ross	Isaac Woodbury
Asa Larsdell	Benja. Sands	Jona. Weson
Reuben Littlefield	Will ^m Seargant	Nicholas Woodbury
Jonathan Molten	Will ^m Sebasten	Jotham Young

LETTER FROM TIMOTHY PICKERING TO
SAMUEL PUTNAM.

Danvers, April 6, 1803.

Dear Sir,

As I shall, next Friday, commence a long journey and be absent during the ensuing session of the Supreme Judicial Court at Ipswich, when a trial may be had in the prosecution by the Commonwealth against William Carlton, printer of the Salem Register, for a libel against me; —I request your attention to the matter; and that you would, in my behalf, do any act which you shall deem proper, and which I could do if present, concerning it. You will have no *personal resentments* to take into view: I feel none: It is the injury to the cause of federalism, which I consider as involving the true and most important interests of my country, that I wish to have vindicated.

If, therefore, Mr. Carlton will make and publish such declaration as you shall deem satisfactory, respecting the libellous charges against me, in his Register of October, 1802, I hereby desire you to propose to the Solicitor General, and to intercede with the Court, that a *nolle prosequi* be entered. And I also authorize you, in my behalf, to relinquish all demands which might be made & prosecuted by me for damages against Mr. Carlton for the false and libellous paragraphs in those newspapers.

I am your obedt. servant,

Timothy Pickering.

Samuel Putnam, Esq.

EXTRACTS FROM DIARY OF REV. DR. WILLIAM BENTLEY.

Oct. 8. We are ourselves employed in thinking of the Brigade review under B. General Abbot on Danvers plains on the morrow. Four regiments are to be present, including the regiment of this Town. There is an invective in the Gazette against the Militia Law as aristocratical, because of the characters exempted from duty. We might rather suppose the writer an aristocrat who was determined to dissolve the militia, and provide different resources. . . . This day departed from this life his Excellency John Hancock, Esq^r. Great preparations were made for the military parade of the day, but the whole laid aside upon this event.

9. The designed parade day of the first Military Brigade in Essex. Marblehead & Cape Ann were excused from the absence of their fishermen. Manchester did not send more than 14 men in a company. The whole number of the four regiments it is said amounted to 824 rank, & file. Col. Lovejoy told me that his Andover regiment at a late regimental review produced 900 rank & file. So the Law of exemption of Seamen & others, &c. operates in the several places respectively. The order of the line was, Ipswich horse on the right, Andover horse, Salem Cadets, Salem Artillery, Danvers Artillery, Salem regiment, Lynn, Danvers & Beverly Regiments. The whole was reviewed in the morning by Major General Fisk, & under the Command of Brigadier General Abbot. A Collation was provided in the field, of which the Officers & such gentlemen of the Clergy as were present partook standing, & with their own knives. Afterwards there was a military exhibition of an engagement, the usual firing, & a dismissal an hour before sun down. No accident interrupted. After the disbanding, scattering firing was heard, & suspected from our Salem culprits. Col. of Beverly shewed a proper resentment. I had the honour of accompanying the families of the Generals to the parade, & returning with them. The parade was in the field bounding on Topsfield road westward,

& on the road to Beverly southerly, opposite to Col. Page's. The concourse was unusually great, & the day remarkably fine. A general satisfaction was expressed, & all disputes prevented. The Soldiers retired with much good humour, & the Officers associated with confidence. It was proposed to assign some badges of mourning. But from the want as yet of funeral ceremonies, & official notice from the Government to the Generals, & from them to the Officers before their departure from home, a partial respect was rejected.

Aug. 30, 1794. Spent the afternoon agreeably at Derby's farm, at which Master Lang & myself were regaled with the excellent fruit & gratified with the beauty of the works of art by which the spot is decorated. We went up by Gardner's & returned by Prescott's Tomb, crossing homewards into the road opposite to that leading to Orne's Farm.

Sept. 29, 1794. M^r Prince reported a singular case attended with symptoms of locked Jaw. A Maid in the family of M^r Read trod upon a nail & drove it into her foot. The wound soon healed, & she went abroad as usual, & even to Beverly to visit her friends. Afterwards she felt her feet fail her as she descended the stairs, she wrapped up her Jaws as stiff, as she supposed by a cold, & at length her deglutition fail'd. Dr Read supposing the cause, called for aid. The power of electricity was tried. Faint shocks were thought best from the irritability of the system in such cases. But they availed nothing. By accident one of the Jars burst in one operation, & gave a more severe shock than was intended, & instant relief was given. Severe shocks have been since applied, & the patient is now thought to be out of danger. She once declined the painful experiment & it was delayed. But pressing necessity urged her requests of what she had refused, & it was applied with the usual success.

Account of Danvers vessels, 1794: 3 coasting schooners, 1 boat, 1 fishing schooner, total tonnage, 289.

May 20, 1795. This morning in a Sulkey, in company with Capt. Sam^l Chever & Wife, we left Salem for Andover. We made our Stage 7 miles in Danvers at Upton's. The former innholder at this place, of the same name is dead, & his widow married a Putnam. From this House we took the north road, E. of the river, & found it much the best tho' a few rods further.

June 10. Several accidents have happened. One man, Pope, belonging to Danvers, killed by his Team.

Oct. 1, 1795. The day appointed for the Brigade review under Gen. Abbott at Danvers. Col. John Harthorne at the head of the Salem Regiment. There were present Salem, Lynn, Danvers & Beverly Regiments. The late appointment of Watkins, Brigade Major did not please many persons. The day was fine & the concourse great. I travelled upon foot, but not being able to pass at Waters' Bridge, where M^r Reed is at work, & not trusting the Dory, with a few friends we attempted to travel across to the other Danvers road, but we should have found it better to have returned upon our own steps, into the cross road by Gardener's Farm, for after we entered the pastures at Waters Bridge, we were soon obliged to head an inlet which bent southward & then the low grounds were so wet that we were under the necessity to ascend to a cross road, & keeping our right rather than the left hand we were led downwards toward the branch of the river opposite Hooper's now Collins' House, & then finding no passage from the full tide were obliged with great trouble to return, & enter the road above the house on the right hand, before we reached Putnam's brick house on the Danvers Road. We arrived at Noon, as the Review was closing, & took our dinner in the Tents with good appetite. In the afternoon there was SHAM fight, but from the hill we saw only the smoak, & had some amusements of chitchat till the troops were dismissed. I returned on foot by Waters' Bridge which was passable on plank at low tide. There was great good order & no accidents this day. Cape Ann Regiment is to be reviewed on the 19 October.

May 8, 1796. This Son of Smith was named Stephen, & had been long decaying in a Consumption, was by occupation a Rope Maker, living with Briggs & severally of the first of life in Danvers with the father of D^r Archelaus Putnam, æt. 23.

Aug. 3. Went to see a Ship of 300 Tons launched at *New Mills*. Danvers. I went with M^r Smith in his small boat up the River. Upon Royal side we saw the inlet which goes up to Beverly road & is now called *Mill river*, we then passed *Green's wharf* now standing, and soon came to *Cressy's Cove*. On Northfield side we passed Orne's point, & soon came to *Broad Cove*, & then to *Shipley's Cove*, & then passed Horse pasture point, & opened the inlet which goes to Goodale's Spring. We passed on Royal side, Jacob's point, & on the opposite side *Crane's point* running out from Endicott's Neck

between *Duck river*, which passes under the New Bridge erected by M^r Reed, & prepared for his intended Iron Works, & *Crane river*, upon which the New Mills, & Causeway are erected. *Porter's river* at Porter's Neck point, opposite to Crane point, runs under the new Bridge leading from Danvers to Beverly, & by the Neck it is separated from Crane River. We had a pleasant sight of the launching. Between Shipley's Cove, & Horse pasture point there is a small inlet, where formerly one Manning had a wharf, & near it were Clay pits & kilns, named *Melancholy cove* from an accident by which a man was drowned in it very early in the time of the settlements.

Oct. 10. Rode with M^r Whitman, in company with Messieurs Briggs, Father & Son, & Capt. Terry, to see the bridge at Duck river, New Mills, Beverly factory & to return by Essex bridge.

11. Rode with Rev^d Hubbard to association at Danvers, Wadsworth's. M^r Whipple prayed, and M^r Oliver of Beverly preached. Whipple is dismissed at his own request from Alexandria, N. H. & is preaching at Squam, Gloucester. M^r Oliver laid his affairs before us for advice. The question upon which we divided, was, whether Oliver could agree to a dismission & have it ratified by a Council, without an enquiry into the cause, & then have a claim upon the Council for a recommendation as a Minister after having been dismissed without such enquiry. Which I thought ought not to be. M^r Oliver is deserted by almost all his congregation & they have covered their estates from the Parish Tax by joining other denominations.

24. M^r Twisse tells me that he is 63 years of age, & that about his tenth year his G. grandfather died. Peter Twisse died about 70 years of age so that coming young into our country from Edinburg in Scotland he must have come at the close of the last Century. His Son Peter died in Danvers & the grand Son John, father of the present Jonathan. M^r Chapman his wife's Father, died last week aged 87. Yesterday afternoon died Miles Ward in the old mansion house of Richard Derby.

29. M^r Jasper Bentley, a Candidate for the ministry, was with me & has promised to see me again soon. He is in a School at Dr. Parker Cleveland's at Danvers.

Nov. 1. M^r Bentley was from Norwich, without father or mother living. I suppose he must belong to the Rhode Island

part of the family. Three families came early into this country, the first into Virginia, my G[rand] F[ather] into Boston, 1711, & the other into Rhode Island. My G. F. has told me that his Father was a Lieut. in Col. Clayton's Regiment. At least he was in the service of Queen Ann under the D. of Malborough. Was ordered to Canada & died upon this expedition at his arrival. My G. Father was then brought to Boston. S^r John Bentley was at Nova Scotia in the next war.

4. Capt. Benajah Collins of Liverpool, Nova Scotia, tells me that Capt. Johnson of that place asserts that he has lately had two new teeth in his 76 year. He is a man of fine constitution & usually goes to bed intoxicated. This puts us in mind of the Countess of Desmond.

Nov. 24. Upon the plains at Danvers, just above the Town, they have had success for a few Houses. Proprietors intended at first, but now a Subscription is open for the whole Town. The work will probably succeed, but the form is doubtful.

Dec. 9. By an agreement with Capt. Joshua Ward & Capt. B. Carpenter went on foot to visit the Iron works at Duck River. A Capt. Webb, lately from France, joined us. We found the Tripp Hammer in the Southern Building ready for work & a forge, which had its bellows moved by water. They had begun their furnace in the northern building & had raised the chimney to the roof. The Bricks near the fire were supplied from Gay Head at Martha's Vineyard, from what is called Pipe Clay, tho' coarser than what is usually employed in that service. The Sand of their Mortar was supplied from an island in Ipswich river towards Wenham. The Smiths were at work. There were sluices provided for two other hammers in the Southern Building & the wheel was intended to carry a Cylinder upon which the machines for Cut nails were to work. The work is yet in its infancy. M^r Barrett, the Smith from Bridgewater, who is preparing the iron work, says that the wood work is upon the plan of their works in the old Colony, but the Iron work much larger. He hopes to show us something much more perfect in a month. Capt. Osgood has the direction of the business. They bought M^r Reid out, at his bills, for the land, repairs of the Bridge, & expences amounting to one thousand pounds. Then M^r Reid bought in. There are 50 shares & the whole expence is ex-

pected to exceed thirty thousand dollars. Major Sprague is now the largest proprietor.

12. Determined to enquire of Mr Barrett, the Smith at Duck River, to obtain a wooden alarm clock from Bridgewater. They are made at that place very cheap & they answer a very valuable purpose in the morning.

Jan. 5, 1797. We have news that last Thursday Dr. Caleb Rea,* who married a daughter of Capt. John White, died at Windham in the 39 y. of his age. He has not been long in that Country, but removed to enter upon lands of his Father in Law. Of late years he had become very corpulent. Died of a Fever.

Mar. 7. Took a walk to Duck River to see the Iron works there & found that an experiment had been made & that they expected to be ready to work next week. The semi diameter of the water wheels is 11 feet. They roll & cut Iron. The furnace is double, of the best clay & keyed, & all the works substantial. A well has been successfully sunk into the bed of the river & brought under the cover of the works, to supply fresh water for the works. They have a promising appearance. From the Iron works I crossed to the Mills upon the Stream from Spring pond, called Butt brook, to see the Logs which are to be bored by water works. The first experiment has pointed out some improvements which are now making.

20. Took a walk this morning to Duck River to see the Iron Works at work. There was not a good head of water & the trip hammer struck 90 times in a minute. It is said to have struck 120 times with a good head of water. 800 lbs. of iron has been rolled & slit in 13 minutes. The sheers did the business instantly & without noise in cutting the bars of Iron.

Apr. 11. Visited Mr. Derby's garden in Danvers. The hot house was in good forwardness & the gardens were all ready for spring. We went to get a few Trees & we obtained such as were excellent from the nursery. Every year the arrangements are more extensive & more happy. The importation from the Isle of France did not succeed. Many were dead before they reached the garden.

17. Took a walk with Rev^d Barnard, as far as New Mills, to converse with Mr. Bentley, Schoolmaster, upon the subject of taking the ministerial charge of Cape Forchu in Nova Scotia.

*See Essex Institute Hist. Colls., Vol. 18, p. 86.

He modestly heard our proposals and is to give an answer on Wednesday. At Reed's we found him providing to straiten the road by his own house, planting trees, & having formed a model up on which he expects to have a cutting machine for nails to head them at the same time.

19. Endeavoring to persuade Mr. Jasper Bentley to go to Cape Forchu, Nova Scotia. Mr. Flint from that place was with me, & Dr. Bernard. Mr. Bentley came with Capt. S. Page from the New Mills. Mr. Flint represents that their Township under the name of Yarmouth is extensive, including 130,000 acres. It includes above 250 families, is divided into 150 lots, to each of which 15 acres of Marsh is assigned. The principal Settlement is at Cape Forchu which we saw clearly upon Des Barres Map of that Country. The Meeting house is on the East Side of the harbor, after you have passed the entrance formed by the peninsula & joined to the main by a bar of sand. Jebogs is another settlement, & has a Meeting House, which is four miles across, & which has an entrance round Jeboge point. They are chiefly people from New England at Cape Forchu, & some from this neighborhood. We did not succeed with Mr. Bentley. It is about 70 Leagues in their reckoning from Cape Forchu to Cape Ann. The roads in the interiour country are bad, so that few of them have any tolerable accounts of the distance by land, & their Shallops always furnish them with ready means by Sea, & they have excellent harbours on all the coasts.

29. Mr. Smith at the Ferry, past 70, whose ancestors were contemporary with the Masseys, & primitive families, says he always knew the river at Waters' as Duck river, & he & Father Symonds, who died aged 100 sometime since, & lived in the fields, & at the ferry, always used it. Massey's Cove is the first round Orne's point & Fraser's is the first before you pass the point lying S. of it.

May 3. Took a walk over North Field Bridge. The Mills at Duck river were not going. Saw at Crane river Mills, Col. Hutcheson, a man known for his political zeal & long a member of our general Court. He had always known his own river upon which his mills stand, as Crane river, & Duck river as Waters' river. Woolosten River as Porter's communicating with frost fish Brook. The new Mills settlement between Crane & Porter's river was Skelton's farm so well known in Salem records. The Col. is to send me such papers as he has relative to these Rivers, & referred me to Old

Doctor Amos Putnam, who possesses a farm, part of Endicott's below the brook emptying into Duck River. Col. H. thought the Cow House stood near Dr. Putnam's but the Dr. recollected nothing of it. He recollected within his own memory when Crane river was covered with a forest & actually had seen, he declared, Cranes (now called Heron) very large, which had been taken upon it. This river had always been known to him as Crane river. From New Mills to the Dr's on the great road, I was directed to pass by Endicott's, at Sprague's gate, but to avoid the brook entering Duck river was advised to pass the new Mills & enter $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile above & cross below the site of Porter's mansion house & Putnam's Tavern into the road leading to Hooper's, but at the bars was tempted to turn in again & so crossed the brook running to Duck River. In going up I kept near the bank of Crane river. It has several points of land round which it winds & soon becomes a brook having the westerly land high upon its banks. There is an hill back of Endicott's lying N. W. from the House which has a good prospect. They were actually surveying the land north of it, for a sale by Mr. S. Sewall, who purchased it from the Creditors of Mr. Hooper, whose elegant house, now possessed by Benajah Collins Esqr, of Liverpool, N. Scotia, faces us in good order. The willows look beautifully along the brook running into Duck river. It must be a pleasant walk in a dry time. Upon my return stopped at Mr. Derby's farm, & provided a fine mess of Asparagus. At the north bridge made a purchase of a Butcher, & reached home at half after twelve. Dr. Putnam told me that some of Porter's Pear Trees, which he brought from England are now standing. The present Mansion is in the place of the old, & is of a century of years.

Sept. 9. At the Iron Manufactory at Waters' Bridge, we found the Anchor smiths at work. The furnaces & the slitting mills were at rest. They had been rolling shovel plates in the morning. Their grist Mill has not yet been at work. They have trip hammers as well as lift hammers & have multiplied their bellows, which go by water, since I was here last.

11. Walked with Mr. B. to the new Mills, & thence by Rial's Side through Beverly homewards. Saw at Brown's a new frame of a Mill erected upon the Bass River, where the old mill stood, which looked well. At the low tide the workmen were engaged on the stone work near the flood gates.

25. Visited the Iron Factory at Waters' Bridge, which has suffered from the carrying away the gates. The water undermined the wall & let down the nail machine & the Rod house & did considerable damage. The Iron is nearly all recovered.

26. The Gazette gives notice that Page at New Mills, Crane River, Danvers, has had gr. success in the fishery. A Sch. of 86 tons has delivered about a thousand Quintals of Fish & 24 Br: of oil this week. In 1792 the same had a fare of 1176 quintals & in 1793, 1469 at one fare from the Bay of St. Lawrence. These are the largest fares known says the Gazette.

Oct. 4. Dr. Reed supposed that Newhall of Stow, has stolen part of his machinery & not gotten a patent for it. The Waters' Bridge party say that Perkins has destroyed clandestinely some works in his neighborhood. The little squabbles among these Mechanic geniusses, or duckies, are as curious as between our itinerant Baptists & Methodist preachers. Capt. Allen's Scotch John, who pretended to squeeze the nose of the old man's pump to get water, has most artfully robbed the old man's stores to carry abroad. He was by trade a *Smuggler*.

CAPT. SAMUEL PAGE AND HIS VESSELS.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE SHIPPING INDUSTRY AT NEW MILLS
IN THE EIGHTEENTH AND EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURIES.

BY HARRIET S. TAPLEY.

Capt. Samuel Page, most conspicuously at the head of the fishing industry and shipping interests of New Mills, was one of the great personalities of the town of Danvers during the latter part of the eighteenth century. His "Shipping Papers," which are preserved in the Essex Institute, give a detailed account of the manner in which the fishing industry was conducted in those days, and from these papers the facts for the articles which will follow have been obtained. The following biographical sketch of Captain Page was prepared in 1891 by Miss Harriet P. Fowler, and marked, "This paper belongs to the Danvers Historical Society, and will be printed in their Historical Collections." Was this a prophecy? Just twenty years from that time, the Society began the publication of the Collections, and now, 32 years later, Miss Fowler's prophecy is fulfilled. Her sketch follows:

Samuel Page was a lineal descendant of John Page, who, with his wife, Phebe Paine, and two children, came from Dedham, Essex County, England, in 1630, in the fleet with John Winthrop, and settled in Watertown, Mass. He was son of Colonel Jeremiah Page and of Sarah Andrews, his first wife, and he was born in the "Col. Page house," at Danvers plains, July 1, 1753.

Sarah Andrews was born August 5, 1731, in that part of Danvers, Mass., that is now known as Putnamville, and was the daughter of Daniel Andrews, 3d, and Ginger (Porter) Hutchinson Andrews. Ginger's mother was Sarah, daughter of Lieut. James and Sarah Putnam, who was baptized in the First Church, Salem, June, 1686. Her father was Israel Porter, born 4th April, 1683.

By her first husband, Elisha Hutchinson, Ginger was the mother of the distinguished Colonel Israel Hutchinson, thus making him half-brother to Sarah Andrews. After Daniel Andrews' death, Ginger married Josiah Herrick.

Sarah Andrews was married to Jeremiah Page 27 June, 1750, and died at Danvers, 1 March, 1776.

On April 19, 1775, when Samuel Page was twenty-one years old, he was at work with his father in his brickyard. Between nine and ten o'clock A. M. the news came of the British marching to Concord. His father left his work and said, "Don't you go, Sam! You must stay at home and take care of your mother." He was private in his father's company of militia, but his patriotic ardor was so great he hurried to Lexington. Snatching a linen coat, he met other young men where now is the Lexington monument in Peabody. They took a short cut across the country, and in four hours they reached the British retreating through West Cambridge. He fought by the side of Perley Putnam, who is credited as being in the company of Capt. Israel Hutchinson (Capt. Samuel Page himself told his grandson and namesake, Dea. Samuel Page Fowler, the above account.) In company with others, he went into a barnyard, and finding some shingles, they made a breastwork of them, from behind which they fired at the retreating British. So unexpected and fatal was the assault upon the enemy's columns, that it brought them to a halt. In loading his gun for another charge, Page broke his ramrod, which was a wooden one, and turning to Putnam, he asked him to lend him his; but at that instant a shot from the enemy's flank guard laid Putnam dead at his feet.

Samuel Page was a private in Jeremiah Page's (his father's) company, which marched from Danvers to Lexington, April 19, 1775. (See Mass. Archives, Lexington Alarms, Vol. 13, p. 49.) He was 1st Lieut. in Capt. James Gray's company, Col. Thomas Marshall's regiment, from May 14 to Aug. 1, 1776. (Various Service, Vol. 19, p. 164.) His name appears on a list of officers as captain of the 7th company in the 8th Essex County regiment, commissioned April 2, 1776. (Mass. Muster and Pay Rolls, Vol. 43, p. 239.) On a pay abstract of his company in Col. Ebenezer Francis' regiment, time of enlistment is given as Dec. 3, 1776; to time of arrival at Bennington, 130 days; marched April 1, 1777. (Ibid, Vol. 22, p. 100.)

In Harriet P. Fowler's possession is a document in Capt. Page's own handwriting, containing a list of Officers and Soldiers in Capt. Samuel Page's Company, Col. Tupper's Battalion, Massachusetts Bay Forces, which were in camp on or before the 15th day of August, 1777, and have not been absent, save on furlough, taken prisoners, or sent to the Corps of Invalids.

He was at Van Schaick's Island as Captain in Col. Francis' regiment, Aug. 31, 1777. (Mass. Archives, Vol. 167, p. 196.)

In 1778 we find in his book of accounts, which may be found in Memorial Book, No. 6, this book page 47, in the Essex Institute, the following entries:

An account of clothing which Calvin Newhall carried with him to the hospital, Valley Forge, May 31, 1778, two pair shoes, 3 pair hose, etc., etc.

Valley Forge, June 18, 1778.

An account of knapsacks delivered to the under named persons, soldiers, Thos. Pelham one (White Plains), Seth Richardson one (White Plains).

Danbury, October 20, 1778.

John Coney to one damaged blanket, William Priest to one damaged blanket.

Hartford, Nov. 13, 1778.

Calvin Newhall Dr. to one Coat, to one waistcoat, to one pair of breeches, etc.

In the Essex Institute is the framed "Muster Roll of Capt. Saml. Page's Company of the 11 Battalion of Massachusetts Bay Forces in the service of the United States, commanded by Col. Benj. Tupper, for Feb., 1779."

In Capt. Page's Journal, which he kept during the Revolutionary War, and which may be found in the Memorial Book, No. 6, in the Essex Institute, the entries are from Feb. 18, 1779, to June 20, 1779.

Samuel Page participated, among other battles, in the battles of Monmouth and Stony Point. He was with Washington at the crossing of the Delaware, and in the severe winter of 1777 shared in the suffering of the American army at Valley Forge. He served in the campaign of 1779, and, with his company, was in the advance when the gallant Wayne stormed Stony Point. As the fortress was to be captured at the point of the bayonet, Wayne ordered the flints to be removed from the muskets. Page had pieces of paper placed in the hats of his men to distinguish them from the British. Then, silently and swiftly, with the water rising above their waists, they surprised the garrison and took the fort. Captain in Col. Tupper's regiment from Jan. 1 to 17 March, 1780.

Aug. 31, 1777, signs petition dated Van Schaick's Island to Council and House of Representatives, asking for appointment of Lieut. Col. Littlefield as successor of Col. Eben Francis, who fell fighting at the battle of Hubbardton, July 7, 1777. (Mass. Archives, Vol. 167, page 196.)

It has been seen by the preceeding entries that Capt. Page was in Col. Francis' regiment from Dec. 3, 1776, to Aug. 31, 1777. The battle of Hubbardton, in which brave Col. Francis was killed, occurred July 7, 1777, and the probabilities are so strong as to amount almost to a certainty that Capt. Page was in the battle.

March 15, 1777, resigned as officer of (3d) Co. at Danvers, accepted by Council July 29, 1777. (Mass. Archives, Vol. 173, page 316.)

In the War of 1812 Captain Page commanded the New Mills Minute Men Company, which was organized July 16, 1814.

After the Revolution, he settled in what is now Danversport. He had a fine mansion for those days, which was regarded as one of the most aristocratic residences of the town. The main part of the house is now standing on the short road leading to the shipyard at the Port, and is now owned by Mr. Calvin Putnam. It formerly stood not far north of Warren's brick store. Behind it he built a long dock for his vessels. He had also erected several large warehouses to accommodate his business. His garden extended north somewhat over the site of Citizen's Hall. A part of one of these warehouses now stands south of the Baptist Church, and is owned by Jesse Morrill. Captain Page is remembered as sitting in one of its huge rooms, with tons of lemons about him, assorting them as though they had been apples.

From Capt. Page's schooner papers we find he was full owner of ten vessels, mostly schooners, and part owner of three more. He named a schooner for each of his daughters, namely: *Sally*, *Nancy*, *Eliza*, *Clarissa*, *Rebecca*, and also one for his daughter *Betsey*, who died in infancy. He also named a schooner for his son *Jeremiah*, and a brig for his son *William*. One of his schooners was named *Two Brothers*, and one *Five Sisters*. Of all these he was whole owner excepting of *Betsey*. He also had a ship *Putnam*, named probably for his wife, and a brig *Rebecca*, perhaps named for his wife, also a schooner *Dolphin* and a schooner *Hawk*, of which he was whole owner.

He sent these vessels to the Grand Banks for fish, which was exchanged in France, Spain, Holland, Russia, and the West Indies, for fruits, mechanical and agricultural tools, dry goods and small wares, wines and brandies. In 1799 and 1800 the French captured two of his schooners, *Eliza* and *Sally*. Capt. Page's family sought redress. His estimate of loss was \$51,766.27. This is in part the basis of the famous

French Spoliation Claims, upon which Congress a few years ago passed a bill for redress amounting to \$315,966.99.

In 1807 he was sent to examine the resources of the N. H. Iron Factory Co., whose mines were in Franconia. In 1809 he was President of the company. At the time of his death he owned \$10,000 in its stock. In 1811 he was director of the Salem Iron Works. In 1813 he was interested in the bridge at Andover, owning two shares in it. His estate at his decease was estimated at \$36,077.95 1-2, which in our day would in purchasing power amount to several times more.

He was a member of the General Court for ten years, and nine years a selectman. He was also on the school board. The people turned to him as counsellor in town affairs. As administrator of estates and as referee he was often sought. He was a village "Squire," whose store of saving commonsense made him a sort of a town pump. He was trustee of the New Mills Social Library in 1808. In 1795, Dec. 31, he became a member of the Salem Marine Society. Capt. Page and wife joined the First Church of Danvers, Sept. 29, 1797, of which he was clerk for two years. In religion he was of a tolerant spirit, and in practice was somewhat lax, for he was actually seen by Major Stearns reading the newspaper on Sunday. The church records read that at an adjourned meeting, Judge Samuel Holten, moderator, it was voted that "Samuel Page, Ebenezer Putnam and Joseph Putnam, 3d, be a committee to persuade, if possible, men who have bought pews to pay for them; but if they cannot persuade them, then they are to prosecute the same to final judgment and execution."

Captain Page was one of the leading temperance men of the town. The Massachusetts Society for the suppression of intemperance was formed May 28, 1813; a circular from Boston, signed by the committee of the board, viz., Samuel Worcester, Abiel Abbott, and Joshua Huntington, was sent to him stating that "from your known character and standing we indulge the hope that it will be grateful to your feelings to become our associate," to which Samuel Page sent a letter of acceptance.

On March 15, 1814, a temperance society was formed in Danvers, called the Danvers Auxiliary Society, of which Samuel Page became one of its first members and one of its councillors. (For original constitution see Samuel Page Fowler's Memorial Book, No. 1, page 80-81.) Considering the times in which he lived, this stand by Captain Page and his compeers shows great courage and principle. In looking

over his ledger of 1785 and 1786 one is amazed at the quantities of hard liquors charged to all the best citizens of the community, to be used by laborers, at social calls, weddings, funerals, ordinations, house raisings and school examinations, by ministers, deacons, ladies, and young people, and evidently freer than water.

Personally Captain Page was noticeable. He had very broad shoulders, was from five feet six to seven inches in stature, with an ample head twenty-two and one-half inches in circumference, with intellectually arched temples, heavy eyebrows and massive chin. In August, 1890, his remains were removed from the old High Street graveyard to a lot in Walnut Grove Cemetery, purchased by Augustus Fowler, his grandson. At that time the above measurements were made. The skeleton was in a state of perfect preservation, although it had been buried for seventy-six years.

Captain Page was a skillful hunter, and owned two guns. He used to chase foxes on snow-shoes as far as Lexington. He was a good singer and played the violin. He was the favorite of a wide circle of friends. Versatile in talent, exceptional for business, agreeable to all classes, solid of judgment, loving and gentle, brave and strong for private life and public good, ill could he be spared; but suddenly he was taken away, dying Sept. 2, 1814, at the age of sixty-one.

The town attended his funeral, which was conducted by the Masonic fraternity. The widow of Deacon Samuel Page Fowler, his grandson and namesake, when she was eight years old, remembers some one saying, on returning from the funeral, "What will Danvers do without Capt. Page?" Upon his marble tombstone is this inscription:

"A Soldier, Patriot, Christian.

His virtues embalm his memory.

Children's children shall rise up and call him blessed."

The domestic life of this man was joyous and peaceful. December, 1778, he married Rebecca, daughter of William Putnam and Elizabeth Putnam, of Chockset, which was the Indian name of that portion of Lancaster set apart as the second parish. Chockset was incorporated as Sterling in 1781.

The following extract from a letter to his promised wife by Captain Page, Danvers, April 20, 1777, shows the spirit of the man:

"Worthy Lady:

"It is the summit of my wishes to enjoy a few hours of

your agreeable company before I march to join the army, for God only knows what will be my fortune and when I shall return; but let my absence be ever so long, I hope we shall keep up that unalterable regard and true confidence which ought always to subsist between true lovers; but if it should be so ordained by Divine Providence that I should not return, I hope that we shall both be endowed with grace to submit to the will of Divine Providence.

"Your affectionate friend and true lover till death.

"Samuel Page."

Mrs. Page was a lady of superior culture. There is a reminiscence of her gracious manners as she received the Governor of the Commonwealth at her own hospitable mansion. After a widowhood of a quarter of a century, she rejoined her husband, dying at the age of eighty-five.

In the Essex Institute may be found the following relics of Captain Samuel Page: A ship's lantern, which belonged to one of his schooners; his Washington punch-bowl; his powder horn, which he carried in the Revolutionary War; his snow-shoes, upon which he walked from Danvers to Chockset, now Sterling, to visit his wife and babe, when on a furlough during the war; a mahogany box, which was part of his coffin; also salt-cellar that belonged to his wife.

SCHOONER JEREMIAH.

The schooner *Jeremiah*, 131 tons, was built for Capt. Samuel Page of Danvers in 1803, and was first registered at the Salem Custom House, Jan. 2, 1804, John Groves being the master. She was begun in 1802, as a bill of \$344.81 for her iron-work, dated Dec. 10, 1802, was receipted by Moses Hoyt, for Hoyt & Chandler, on May 24, 1803, and a bill for painting the schooner in May and June, 1803, by W. Luscomb, appears among the schooner's papers.

Her first trip was a fishing voyage in the summer of 1803, to the Straits of Belle Isle and Bay of St. Lawrence, when she brought in 103,481 fish, being 1491 1-2 quintals, with a net profit of \$2799.46. John Groves was skipper, and the company consisted of John Kelley, James Gray, James Laskey, Abraham Quiner, Liberty Perry, Andrew Cole, and Michael Miland, each of whom received \$349.93. The vessel had 1-4 of the profit, the shoreman 1-8, and each man received \$21.25 bounty extra. Also they sold 28 barrels,

15 1-2 gallons, of oil secured on this trip, for \$267.11, giving a profit of \$33.38 to each man.

A bill of John and Josiah Page, dated May 4, 1803, probably ship chandlers, shows the fitting out of the *Jeremiah* for this voyage. The articles include a jack, ball of whipping twine, rum, frying pans, handspikes, steel plate handsaw, gimlets, 2 large compasses at \$3 each, nails, 1 hand trumpet at 58 1-2 cents, kent hammer, pump, bellows, iron pots, barrel tar, a seine, 1 ladle and tormentors, candlesticks, 1 large horn lantern, draw buckets, grindstone, brooms, 2 patent 1-2 hour glasses, hand lead, wick yarn, beams, drawing knife, 1 spyglass at \$3, iron coffee mill, chisel, needles, nails, 1 ensign at \$14.25; 4 leather jackets, \$11; 2 pair boots, \$10.50; 292 feet oars, \$11.68; blocks, powder, shot, etc.; total, \$116.34.

In the autumn of 1803, the schooner was fitted out for a voyage to Norfolk and other ports, and the following bill of John and Josiah Page, probably shop-keepers, gives some idea of the articles purchased by Captain Page at that time for the *Jeremiah*: Dec. 2, 1803, to 3 qrts. Rum, 37½ cents; Dec. 5, ½ Gallon, Dec. 6, ¼ gallon, 75 cents; 1 dead Eye, 29 cents; ½ Gal. Rum, 79 cents; ¼ gal. Rum, 25 cents; 1 Double block, 75 cents; 1 single, 50 cents; 1 qt. Rum, 25 cents; 1 side pump Leather, \$4.12½; 2 qt. Rum, 50 cents; Dec. 21, 1 qt. rum; Dec. 22, 1 qt. Rum, 50 cents; Dec. 23, 1 qt. rum, Dec. 28, 1 qt. Gin, 57 cents; Dec. 30, 1 gal. Rum, \$1; Jan. 2, 1804, 1 lb. Nails, 14 cents; 1 qt. Rum, 25 cents; Jan. 3, 1 qt. rum; Jan. 4, 1 qt. rum, 50; Jan. 5, 1 Barrel molasses, \$17.60, 1 Barrel, \$1; 2 lb. Long Tea, 8 Bohea tea, \$4.84; 3 Gal. Sperm oil, \$4.50; 1 keg, 38 cents; 2 Ship's scrapers, \$1; 1 pair Grains, Plates, \$1.33½; 1 sett C. C. Cups & Saucers, 42 cents; 1 sett knives & forks, 90 cents; 2 Dishes, 2 qt. mugs, \$1.09; 2 Pint Dishes, 1 qt. Pitcher, 34 cents; Pair Iron Spoons, 75 cents; 1 Coffee Pot, 50 cents; 1 Tea Kettle (Bailed) \$1; 1 fore plane & Iron, 69 cents; 1 smoothing plane & Iron, 65 cents; ½ Clapper Nails, 35 cents; Nails, \$3; 1 Iron Shovel, 88 cents; 1 ship's clamps, \$1.28; 1 Draw Bucket, 75 cents; 1 Caulking Iron, 21 cents; 20 lb. Candles, \$3.51; 1 box, 25 cents; 2 tar brushes, 28 cents; 1 hand saw file, 11 cents; needles, 47 cents; nails and sugar, 20 cents; 2 covered buckets, 84 cents; 2 gall. Cognac Brandy, \$4; 2 gal. Gin, \$2.50; ¼ bushel fine salt, 25 cents; 1 Tye Block, 86 cents; Cordage, \$10.97; ½ Bushel measures, 66⅔ cents; 1 lb. mop yarn, 50 cents; 2 lb. twine, \$1; 1 quire log paper, 50 cents; 1 lb. English mustard, 50 cents; total, \$89.27.

Capt. Samuel Page's instructions, on the second voyage of

the schooner *Jeremiah*, to John Groves, master, dated Danvers, Dec. 31, 1803, were as follows :

"The Schooner *Jeremiah* under your command being ready for Sea, you will embrace the first opportunity & proceed for Norfolk in Virginia, there sell the Cargo now on board for the most it will fetch & purchase a full load of good Indian Corn, with some Flour, for the half deck & peak; perhaps you can find some other articles (such as Pease, Beans or Bees Wax) that you think will do well, in that case you may Purchase some of those that Promise the most Proffit. Should you not be able to procure your Cargo to advantage at Norfolk & you find you can do better up the River, you will go there. Should you not realize sufficient Stock to load your Vessel in Virginia, you will draw on me for what you want to compleat your Cargo, not exceeding One Thousand Dollars, & your bills shall meet due honor.

"When you have compleated your business in Virginia, proceed directly to Corunna, then if you find the markets will answer for your Cargo better than to go anywhere else with it, you will sell, for the most it will fetch. You will probably find Messrs. Leogania & Co. the best House to assist you there; should you not be able to procure a homeward Cargo to advantage at Corunna, you will proceed directly to Lisbon, there purchase a full load of salt, with such goods as you think will pay the most profit, reckoning them to sell at the price you have at foot, & proceed directly for this Port. Should you not be able to obtain goods at Lisbon that will pay a profit home (other than Salt & Fruit), & Exchange on London be favourable, you may take the overplus of your stock (after Purchasing your load of Salt & some Fruit) in good Bills on London guaranteed.

"On your arrival at Corunna, if you find your Cargo would probably do much better at some other convenient Port, you will proceed to that place you think best. Should you find a very advantageous Freight or Freights, so that you could employ your Vessel to much better advantage than to return directly home, you have liberty to do that. Be careful to conform to all Acts of trade & laws of Nations; make all possible dispatch & write me by every opportunity. Upon the whole I leave the management of this Voyage to your prudent judgment, not doubting you will do all in your power to promote my Interest.

"Wishing you a prosperous Voyage, and committing you to Almighty Protection,

"I am your Friend,

"Saml. Page.

"Price Current for Capt. Groves to calculate Goods (of good quality) to be worth in America in the Summer of '04. Sherry Wine p Gall. 125 to 130 Cents; Lisbon Wine p Gall. 130 to 136 cents; Port Wine p. Gall. 125 to 130 cents, including duty.

Spanish Bar Iron p Ton, a large proportion of Squares is best, \$110, including duty. Olive oil, p Gall., 125 cents, including duty.

"If convenient, you may take from One to Two hundred boxes of Lemmons & from twenty-five to fifty boxes of Oranges & one hundred & fifty pail good Figgs; Casteal Soap, 14 to 15 cents per pound, scarce.

"In case any accident should happen to Capt. Groves to prevent him doing the business, then I appoint Mr. Jonathan Obear, his present Mate, to do and conduct the business of the Voyage, in all respects as Capt. Groves would or could have done had no such accident have happened.

"Saml. Page."

The crew of the schooner consisted of Thomas Burk, Jacob Woodbury, Edward Henery, James Ross, Michael Miland, and John Star, cook, each of whom received \$20 per month, the master and mate receiving \$25 per month.

Captain Groves receipted, Dec. 31, 1803, for \$3,000.97, which Capt. Page gave him "as cargo" for the voyage, and also for the cargo, which consisted of 1268½ gallons of New England rum, valued at \$722.90½, together with 36 quintals of codfish, valued at \$180.

Captain Groves' account, dated Norfolk, Feb. 13, 1804, is herewith given, as it shows the method of conducting business in those days: Feb. 13, 1804, to 4821 bushels Indian corn, at 76 cents, 2 mills per bushel, \$3673; 97 barrels Superfine flower, at \$7½ per barrel, \$691; 14 barrels Fine flower, at \$6½ per bbl., \$92; port charges, &c., \$82; commissions on the sales at 5 per cent., \$40; commissions on purchasing the cargo at 2½ per cent., \$111; total, \$4,691. By cash previous to sailing from Beverly, \$3,000.97; by cash drawn of Capt. Samuel Cook of Salem, \$600; by 1265 gall. N. Rum sold at \$63.27/1265, \$797.22; by cash net proceeds of shoes sold on account of Mr. Samuel Fowler, \$566.29½; by 1 Quintal of fish sold at \$5; by 4 tons of Ballast sold at 50 cents per ton, \$2; total, \$4,971.48½. Cash on hand to balance, \$280. "The fish I brought out I could not sell at no rate and have stored it way to carry on with me on your acct. for a better market hope than this. Yours at Command, John Groves."

Arrived at Corunna, Spain, Captain Groves disposed of his cargo of Indian corn and fish to Lagoanere & Co., who handled the goods on commission of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the balance in favor of Captain Groves being 167.058 reis.

The following letter, dated April 28, 1804, was sent by the house of Lagoanere & Co. to Wm. Jarvis & Co. of Lisbon: "The present will be delivered to you by Mr. John Groves, master of the American Schooner Jeremiah going to your port with the intention of taking a cargo of salt or fruits. We take the liberty of recommending the said master to you in the object of his voyage.

"He has left with us a Sum of R165.347 in metalique, which we have empowered him to draw in the common manner on M M P. M. Dandinot & Co. of Madrid under the deduction of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent remittance of pounds and bankers Commis^{en}. Please to help him on this operation also."

Arrived at Lisbon, through Wm. Jarvis & Co., Captain Groves bought 182 moys of Salt, 196 Boxes Lemons, and a lot of feathers, to the amount of 1,570.702 Reis, which was presumably his cargo home. He had evidently secured some pepper, as the following letter from Jarvis & Co. to Captain Page, dated Lisbon, May 20, 1804, will show:

"Sir, Not knowing with precision what could be done with the Pepper on board the Schooner Jeremiah, Captain Groves, and whether the bills could be disposed of at Madrid, we omitted to address you on her arrival, presuming that Captain Groves would give you all the information. We then were in possession of a vessel that sailed a few days after he got in, & the only one that has sailed since his arrival. Not finding any purchasers for Bills on Madrid, which is commonly the case, as there is very little business transacted between the two places, and having some funds to remit to London, we thought it the most for your advantage for him to order £750 invested in Bills on that place at Madrid & forwarded to us, for which we shall pay him the money here at the Exchange by the next Packet . . . we think a direct remittance to London the most eligible, there being not much difference of loss from Madrid to London or from this to London . . . We shall therefore advise Captain Groves to order the balance of your funds remitted direct to Samuel Williams, Esq., of London . . . The laws of this Kingdom not allowing the importation of any India Goods in foreign bottoms for sale, has given us much trouble with the Pepper.

"We have a few days since exposed it for sale for exportation, but after having sold 150 Bags in Lots of 50 bags each

at 135, 134 & 133 reis p lb., we were forbid proceeding, but as the buyer of two bags has agreed to stand to his purchase, & we think the other purchaser will hold to his, we have entered it in Porto France, at which place we shall deliver what has been sold and sell the residue if possible, if not, shall export it to France, making Captain Groves an advance on it.

"The salt has been on board several days, & 200 boxes of Lemmons will be put on board after tomorrow. She would have sailed several days since had it not been for the pepper, but we expect to get her away in four or five days. It being found by a recent inspection of the Corn market that there was but a very small quantity of Bread Stuffs on hand, the prospect of the harvest in this country being bad, but little grain being expected from the Baltic & none from the Black Sea until late in the autumn, a sudden rise has taken place, and we think the present prices will be continued until the fall unless large quantities are exported from the United States; but if only moderate exportations are made from thence to this Kingdom, there is not the smallest doubt that speculations must turn out advantageously, and we have no hesitancy in encouraging your sending one or two Cargoes of Wheat and Flour, if the former can be bought at \$1.30 or 35 per bushel & the latter at \$6.00 or 75 per barrel. Corn will also answer at 60 or 75 cents per bushel."

The *Jeremiah* arrived at Salem July 30, 1804. In the month following she was chartered by William Gray, Jr., of Salem, for a voyage to Europe, the charter party, dated Aug. 10, 1804, agreeing to pay \$2 per ton per month, the vessel then being valued at \$5000. Butler Fogerty and Benjamin Goodhue, 3d, were the witnesses. She cleared from Salem on Sept. 10, 1804, John Groves, master, bound for Marseilles, according to the ship news of the *Salem Register*. The schooner continued in Mr. Gray's trade until June 3, 1805, for which Capt. Page received \$2,553.

The next voyage was for fish, two-thirds of the schooner being chartered by Captain Page to John Page, Jr. & Co., one-sixth to Col. Israel Thorndike, reserving the other sixth for himself, on July 12, 1805. The schooner was valued at \$6000, and was to be hired either at \$2 per ton per month, at the risk of the persons chartering, or at \$2.33 per ton at the risk of Captain Page. Captain Groves was to go to the Magdalene Islands, in the Bay of St. Lawrence, for a cargo of dried fish, thence to Europe. They apparently were to buy fish only of American citizens. On July 27, 1805, Captain Page

certified that he received an order from the widow Elizabeth Mackey, "drawn in favor of Capt. John Groves, master of my Schoon^r Jeremiah now laying in Beverly harbor and bound to the Magdelen Islands in the bay of St. Lawrence to take a cargo of dryed fish and oils to receive of M^{rs} Josiah Page & Luke Thorndike all the fish and oils taken in Schoo^r Robert, Henery Gage, Master, which may be in shipping order while s^d Groves remains at s^d Magdelen Islands . . . and which s^d Groves may purchase for me at s^d Magdelene Island of American Citizens." According to a bill of lading, dated Sept. 30, 1805, Captain Groves, then at Magdalene Island, had bought and shipped on board the *Jeremiah*, bound for Alicant, 670½ quintals of codfish and 15¾ barrels of codfish oil, on account of John and Josiah Page of Beverly, which was one-quarter of the whole cargo. David Cook,* master of the schooner *Joseph*, certified, at Magdelene Island, Aug. 23, 1805, that 86 quintals of codfish and four barrels of oil "were bought By American fisherman and In the Schooner Joseph under my Command, and were Cured by American Shoremen." Zachariah Mory* also certified that 495 ½ quintals of cod and seven barrels of oil put on board the *Jeremiah* were caught in the American schooner *Brittania*, under his command.

The *Jeremiah* arrived in Salem from this voyage, March 20, 1806, with a consignment to John and Josiah Page of Beverly of 173 casks containing 21,827 gallons of brandy, and 169 casks of wine, containing 6,889 gallons, from Salva and Alicant.

The schooner was repaired again in 1807 by Benjamin Green of Beverly. In the spring of 1809 she was hired by Samuel Endicott and John H. Andrews, the charter party, dated May 4, being for a voyage to Europe, at the rate of \$1.75 per ton, the schooner being then valued at \$5000, with John Groves as master and Jonathan Obear, mate.

In the early part of 1811, the *Jeremiah*, under Capt. J. B. Ingersoll, made a voyage to Havana, in the interests of Dudley L. Pickman, but finding no market, in company with the brig *Rebecca*, she sailed on January 11 for Vera Cruz, as appears by a letter from John H. Andrews of Salem, son-in-law of Captain Page. On July 22, 1811, the *Jeremiah*, in command of Capt. William R. Russell, brought from Havana a cargo of coffee, sugar, limes, and ox hides, consigned to John H. Andrews.

*Autograph.

In 1811, the *Jeremiah* was so unfortunate as to be captured by the Danes while on a voyage to Europe, under command of Capt. William R. Russell, and was detained at Copenhagen for several months. She was tried in the Admiralty Court, and after a long, drawn-out contest, was acquitted April 10, 1812. From a translation of the papers of that court, now in the possession of the Essex Institute, the following facts are gathered.

The *Jeremiah* was captured by N. D. Schroder, master of a privateer, on Sept. 2, 1811, and awarded to him Oct. 7, by the Royal Prize Court at Copenhagen. Capt. Russell appealed to the High Court of Admiralty, and on Oct. 29 trial was begun. Frederick Buck appeared as attorney for the Dane, and declared that Captain Russell "pretends to be from Salem, in the United States, and bound for St. Petersburg, but having great reason to suspect, from certain expressions of Capt. John Eveleth, commander of the ship *Nancy*, that said schooner was last from Newcastle in England, brought with him a seaman belonging to the gunboats, who is said to have overheard these expressions of Capt. Eveleth. . . . The captain and supercargo of the *Nancy* were on deck, and with a spy-glass looked at the ships laying in the roads. Perceiving the schooner *Jeremiah*, the captain exclaimed, "This is the schooner we saw at Newcastle." The same he said of a Swedish galliot, which lay at some distance from the schooner. The seaman also overheard the supercargo say to the captain, when the quarantine boat hailed the ship, and the captain was going to answer, "Mind what you talk."

The cargo consisted principally of sugar, and the schooner had apparently taken it on at Havana, which was then at war with the Danes, and touched at Salem and then went on to St. Petersburg, without proper papers to show that she was a Salem ship. Although the United States was neutral, the Danes held that frequently English goods were smuggled under neutral names. The ship lacked papers showing where the cargo was shipped, Captain Russell saying that the papers were left in Salem, which was the cause of all the trouble. The custom house clearance recorded that she only touched at Salem; the bill of lading was dated Salem, whence the cargo was not shipped; the ship's journal began only at the sailing from Salem; of the four deponents, two were children. The weight of evidence was decidedly against the *Jeremiah*.

The following papers were entered as evidence: the register, dated Salem, July 26; Turkish passport, dated June 29;

sea passport, dated Salem, July 26; certificates of the ship's company who were citizens of the United States; bill of health, bill of lading; bills of health from the Danish, Russian and Swedish consulates at Boston; the captain's instructions, dated Salem, July 27; ship's logbook; the ship's journal; the captain's memorandum book, etc. The first witness was Capt. Russell, who stated that "in the month of May he took charge of the ship at Salem, from which port he proceeded to Cuba, where he took in the present cargo, consisting of sugar and logwood; with this cargo he returned to Salem, but did not ship there a single article of the cargo. Four men of the crew made the voyage with witness to and from Havana, but were engaged anew at Salem for the present expedition. He was bound for St. Petersburg to sell his cargo and return to Salem. July 28, witness set sail from America and arrived in the sound by the north of England, about 6 or 8 English miles off Cronbury Castle; on the 2d the ship was boarded by the privateer and carried to this port the evening of the same day. During the voyage witness had not been under any convoy, but was hailed off Skagen by an English brig, who directed him to sail for Gottenburg; witness having no orders to do so, proceeded on his voyage, and has not come to an anchor since he left America until he arrived in the roads off this place. The cargo is assigned to the care of witness and William P. Page, the son of one of the ship's owners, as supercargo. At Havana the cargo of sugar was carried from shore in the witness' own boat; and part of the logwood was brought from a Spanish vessel, which had come, to the best of witness' knowledge, from the southern side of Cuba and lay alongside the ship, and part from another Spanish vessel. Witness left the clearance and other ship documents from Havana in Salem, thinking they would be of no use to him.

William P. Page, son of the owner, testified that they had not been at anchor until they came off Elsineur. John Ropes produced his protection papers and testified that he was not on the ship when she took the cargo at Havana, but shipped at Salem, and did not know of any papers secreted or destroyed. Richard Hammond and Anthony Ramsdell were not with the ship at Havana, but also shipped from Salem. Ebenezer Graves testified that he assisted in loading the ship at Havana, and at Salem they did not unload anything. John Martin, a native of Cadiz, shipped at Havana after the cargo was loaded and went to Salem, where they stayed about a week. John Steele, a boy of 15 years, went with the captain

to Havana and back to Salem. The owners of the vessel, he said, were Andrews and Endicott at Salem and Page at Danvers. William Russell, son of the captain, aged 14 years, produced his protection papers, testified that he went to Havana. Captain Eveleth declared that he did not know the ship *Jeremiah* and had not seen her until he arrived in Else-nour roads, but was told that the master's name was Russell, with whom he had been acquainted for some time. He denied that he had said what had been charged about the *Jeremiah*. Nathaniel Jackson, supercargo of the ship *Nancy*, Capt. Eveleth, testified that some one had come alongside them in the roads in a boat, got aboard and asked Capt. Eveleth if he had seen the schooner *Jeremiah* at Newcastle, to which he replied in the negative. Andrew Pederson, seaman, who reported to have heard him say it, reaffirmed his statements. The testimony of William Woodward, a native of Newburyport, who was ill in bed and had since died on board the *Jeremiah*, was taken also.

Inventory of the *Jeremiah*, taken in Copenhagen, shows that she was "built of oak on caravel, has an even deck from the prow till within 2 feet from the mainmast, where the deck is raised about 4 feet as far as the stern, the sidebeams inside the hold are about 3 feet four inches above decks, and on the quarter deck nearly 4 inches above decks, she has props from afore the main chainwales aft, a level stern, with a sharp edging toward the —, but no beak or stern gallery. The ship, with her masts, bowsprit, topmasts, yards, yard arms, standing and running rigging in complete order for sailing; 2 best bowers, 1 stream anchor, 1 new cable about 90 fathom and 10 inches thick, 1 cable of 12 inches somewhat worn out and about 70 fathoms, 1 hawser 2 1-2 inches thick, half worn and about 80 fathoms, 1 line 1 1-2 inches thick, 2 buoy ropes, 1 iron-bound catblock with runners, 8 bowline blocks, 6 handspikes, 1.2 ton of pitch, 1 ton with some tar, 1 ton with some turpentine, 1 tar barrel, 2 tar brushes; a boat with four oars, 1 rudder and tiller, 2 clamps and 1 grapple, a longboat with 4 oars, rudder and tiller & a grapple, 2 pumps with a stay for each and a hook, Some old cord for rope yarn, for lashings & moorings, 1 entering ladder with appurtenances . . . 1 American flag, 1 flag with red and white stripes, 3 mariner's compasses, 2 logglasses, 1 half ourglass, 1 brass binnacle lamp, 1 logline, 1 sounding rope, 1 lead, 2 tarpawlings for the scuttles," together with old sails of every description, cooking utensils and cabin furniture, including a trumpet and cabin bell. The appraisers valued the ship at 15,750 Rix dollars

Danish currency. The cargo was appraised at 203,300 Rix dollars. The captain and supercargo declared that the appraisal was too low, and their appraisal of 42,000 Rix dollars for the ship and 252,000 for the cargo, was accepted by the court. In their appeal they also asked for indemnity of 100 Spanish dollars for every day the ship should be detained.

Counsel for Captain Russell contested the adverse judgment on the grounds of the ship's neutrality, and called attention to the fact that everything about the voyage had been told openly by the *Jeremiah's* officers and crew, as there was nothing to conceal. Moreover, the seamen's passports were properly executed, and the United States government stood back of them. It is interesting and amusing to read the "summing up" of the counsel for the Danish privateer. He charges Captain Russell with smuggling his cargo from an English port, telling gross falsehoods, and instigating his crew to do the same. It was on the whole an able argument, and shows what a good case can be made out of facts which are not true. He says: "It being known that in the marine language the Island Jersey is called Jerceiva, London called Varrel, &c., we will easily account for what kind of Havanah it was where the ship took in her cargo, but to leave this to be decided according to the statement of the ship's crew, would only serve to elude all the decrees in force against the English smuggling trade. The question of the ownership of the vessel was another source of argument, since the register gave the owners as John Andrew, Samuel Endicott and Samuel Page, while the letter which William P. Page opened gave "one Perkins" as part owner. Counsel for Captain Russell explained this as follows: "It is not at all to be wondered at that young Mr. Page, without having previously examined the merits of the case, was unable to account for the purport of a letter which was entirely unknown to him . . . that John Baker, to whom it is written, is supercargo of the ship *The Patriot*. This ship is owned by Endicott, Andrews & Perkins, but the schooner *Jeremiah* is owned by Endicott & Andrews, together with Samuel Page." He dismissed as nonsense the testimony of what the Danish seaman overheard Captain Russell say, because it was doubtful if he understood the English language sufficiently well to make oath. Much weight was brought to bear from the fact that the letter was mutilated, purporting to having been tampered with by Page, to which Russell's counsel replied: "It is not uncommon that such things happen in cases of prizes. It is especially the case at present to find the ship journal

has, on being produced in the high court of admiralty, proved to be cut open, just like the present one, so that the canvass binding has been cut off, with which they have been stitched together; and also, that exceptions have been made on the occasion that the journal has been wrote on detached leaves."

Counsel for Capt. Russell stated in regard to the omission of the name whence the ship came on the clearance papers at Salem, that he had examined several clearances in his possession and found that the blank did not contain the word "from," but only "for," and if fraud was intended it would not have cost much more to prevail upon the officers to insert Havana or any other port they wished. A letter which came to light during the trial, purporting to show a Mr. Perkins to be part owner in the *Jeremiah*, Russell's counsel explains as follows:

"The letter has never been sealed and has ever been in the hands of Supercargo Page. Thus one cannot help admitting that he has perfectly known its contents, and he might conceive at all events that a letter which he carried with him to a supercargo of another vessel, and who is even named in the superscription, cannot be a letter to a supercargo on board of the *Jeremiah*. . . .

"There is no reasonable ground to suppose some fraudulent intention or some plan to conceal the real shipping-place. The chief arguments against the same are deduced from the omission in the custom-house clearance, this not naming the place whence the vessel is come with the cargo; but nothing would have been easier than to put the word Cuba or Havana after the word from; and there is no doubt but it would have been done if the freighter had intended a smuggling trade and wanted to cover it. Just because this is not the case, and because people, trusting to the legality of the trade, were not too cautious, this omission remained unnoticed. . . . This whoever has to do with cases of prize knows, and may convince himself of, by casting a look at the first American custom house clearance that offers itself to his view. The situation of America requires that the trade must principally be carried on in colonial goods, or with productions from the adjacent islands, inasmuch as it is not confined to the productions of the states.

"In conclusion, I cannot omit observing that the prize court seems to have acted quite inconsequently in condemning the ship *Jeremiah*, as they last spring acquitted the ship *Augusta*, Flindt, master, which was in all parts exactly of the same predicate with this."

The following letter, sent in care of Capt. Blackler, relating to this affair, has been found among the Fowler papers :

"Copenhagen, Feby. 22d, 1812.

"Dear Father :

"It is but a few days since I wrote you by the ship *Adriana* bound to Baltimore ; but as I have a favourable opportunity of addressing you again, I shall not let it pass, presuming that my letters will always be acceptable, though they may seldom contain anything of consequence. As I wrote you before, we have never any scarcity of reports in this place, but there has been a rumour in circulation since yesterday, which from its importance and the great probability of its truth, merits more attention than common. It was said yesterday that war had been declared by France against Russia, and that a large French army, stated to consist of four hundred thousand men, were on their march towards the Russian frontier, with the emperor at their head. That a body of more than an hundred thousand had reached Frandfort, and that Bonaparte was himself at Metz. These are the outlines of the report ; it is said to be founded upon dispatches received by the French minister.

"The Hamburg mail of tomorrow will either confirm or contradict it—I am just informed that Letters to a late date have been received from Paris which say that the Emperor was still there, and make no mention of the reported movements. Thus the vague rumours of the day are too transient, that hardly time enough is given to write them down before they may be contradicted. But although this report may be at present premature, the event which it anticipates is considered as by no means improbable to take place before a great while. It is the general opinion that war will certainly take place between Russia and France in the Spring. The late seizure of Pomerania by the French and the large number of French Troops in the North of Germany and Russia strongly favour the opinion that France has immediate designs upon Russia. It has been, no doubt, the fear of this that has occasioned so great a stagnation in the Russian markets for the two months past.

"By a letter which I received a few days since from Mr. Baker, dated Moscow, it appears that no sale of any consequence could be effected, and that nothing was in demand, except white Havana sugar and coffee ; just the cargo we have ; but the war, should it take place, between France and

Russia, must spoil the Russian markets, as well as render their ports unsafe to be in. War is strongly expected here between our Country and Great Britain, in consequence of the late measures of our Congress and the probable adherence of England to her foolish system of commercial restrictions against neutral trade. I wish it may be avoided. I cannot believe that the obstinacy of the British ministry will be so unyielding as to provoke a war with the United States in her present situation, by a continuance of measures which not only strike at our most undoubted rights, but are pernicious to her own interests.

"We have not yet received our sentence, but expect it either today or the first of next week. I am tired of the business; six months and nothing done. As I have not time to write more, I can only send my duty and love to my mother. I would be remembered to my brother and sisters and all the family. I am with the greatest regard your obedient and dutiful son,

WM. P. PAGE.

"I had forgot to tell you we were all well.

"N. B. I break the seal of this to give you some information I have just received respecting our case. I have it from authority which cannot be doubted, that the vessel will be liberated on Tuesday next.

W. P. PAGE."

(To be continued)

LETTER FROM SAMUEL PUTNAM CONCERNING
REV. DR. WADSWORTH.

In a letter to Rev. William Buell Sprague of Albany, in 1850, Judge Putnam wrote as follows concerning Rev. Dr. Benjamin Wadsworth:

"Before I went to Andover in the winter of 1780, I had had been a short time under the instruction of Dr. Wadsworth. His dwelling was about a mile from my father's, in the north parish in Danvers. My father was a Deacon in his church, and I suppose I knew him as well as any boy of twelve years could know one who seemed so be so venerable and altogether above himself. I used to attend his catechising in the Westminster Assembly Shorter Catechism, which I learned by heart, and I wish I could say that it did me any good. However that might be, I do not attribute my failure to the instructor, for he performed his part faithfully, as I

have not forgotten it to this day. I knew him somewhat intimately, attending upon his ministrations when at home, until I was admitted to the Bar in Salem in 1790. Then I became a member of the Unitarian Church of Dr. Barnard, but from regard for Dr. Wadsworth I continued to pay the Parish tax of my farm, though the Salem tax was on the pews. He always commanded my reverence and sincere respect.

"His appearance represented a gentleman of great bodily vigor, his limbs were finely proportioned, was of about five feet, ten inches in height, with a handsome, florid countenance that indicated much exercise in the open air, and none of the debility which happens usually to literary men. And this was to be expected. For during his ministry he visited his parishioners familiarly, giving them advice as to the things that make for peace, and being a man of consummate prudence, he kept his very large parish together in harmony, which is now divided into six or more religious societies. And in my judgment, he must be considered as a model for a country clergyman. His outdoor occupation would occupy most of the time which by the requirements of modern days is necessarily devoted to study. The moderns gain in learning, but at the expense of the health and the sacrifice of the familiar and friendly intercourse of the pastor.

"Dr. Wadsworth was not only the spiritual guide, but to a great degree the temporal adviser of his people, and he knew men and things so well as to command the respect and confidence of all. His common sense and prudence were so great that he seemed never to meddle without an apparent necessity and an intent to do good. Dr. Wadsworth occupied the same parsonage that Mr. Parris did in 1692, and I believe that if that gentleman had possessed the vigor, courage and common sense of Dr. Wadsworth, that he would have crushed the fraud and delusion of the pretended witchcraft that commenced in that very parsonage. He was uniformly steady in the exercise of federal politics, but in a manner that gave no offence. He managed his pecuniary concerns very successfully, and accumulated a large estate compared with his means. These were increased by the frequent presents from his parishioners, who were mostly farmers, of whom my father was one, who took some pride and greater pleasure in sending the best piece to the minister. His style of preaching was efficient in simplicity and rather above the comprehension of some of his hearers, and he read his sermons very rapidly, keeping his eyes close to the manuscript. What he preached would have appeared better than it did, if there had been any pains taken to deliver it."



THE REA-PUTNAM-FOWLER-HOUSE

THE LEAN-TO HOUSE AND THE LIFE IT SHELTERED.

BY ALBERT VIRGIL HOUSE, MINISTER OF THE FIRST
CHURCH, DANVERS, MASSACHUSETTS.

This paper is the outgrowth of a talk given before the Danvers Historical Society, March 28, 1921. The topic is at first blush rather forbidding. Seemingly, it could be adequately treated only by an authority on architecture. Let me hasten to proclaim my modesty. I shall attempt nothing technical in my treatment of the theme. That of course must be reserved for those who have professional equipment. Rather my purpose is to comment upon certain matters beyond question within the reach of the layman's investigation and open to any one who is prompted to make inquiry. Moreover, the paper, when presented before the Historical Society, was given colloqually. In the progress of its delivery there was free interchange of thought and question between the speaker and his hearers. It was evident that many others making no pretension to scientific knowledge were interested in the subject and had opinions about it. Plainly I was not alone in my thought that here was a field which might, without presumption, be entered by any one interested in old-time New England architecture.

The occasion of the article is not far to seek. There are many houses in Danvers and Essex County of the lean-to variety. Perhaps the instances are more numerous in our vicinity than in any other portion of New England. In addition, the type is so distinct, both in its physical characteristics and its historical period, and so alluringly set in the formative epoch of New England life, that one instinctively feels that there is a story connected with it.

But before going further, it may be well to define our subject. An instance in point is represented in the cut which accompanies this paper. The house there pictured is known in Danvers as the Rea-Putnam-Fowler house, so called because of the families that have successively occupied it. It is said to have been built, at least the original portion, in 1636, by Daniel Rea, and is one of the best specimens of lean-to to be found. A glance at its configuration explains

the name by which the type is known. The roof in front comes down to the eaves above the second story windows in the conventional manner, but in the rear extends in a long, unbroken slope from the ridge-pole to the plate above the first story. "Two stories in front, one story in the rear," was the early way of describing the lean-to house.

When I approached the historic origin of the lean-to, I was forced to confess limitation. No monograph has appeared on the subject, at least that I could discover. The only printed material I found was in scattered items in books on colonial architecture, which, as a rule, were incidental to other matters of interest. I soon learned that, if I were dependent on this material, I should have to cull from a number of sources and thus build up my own story, so far as I might be able. Realizing the temerity of such procedure, I sought to supplement the information I might gather in that way by personal interviews with men of authority in this field of knowledge, notably Mr. George Francis Dow, of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, and Mr. Joseph Everett Chandler, noted architect of Boston, the author of a choice book on Colonial Architecture, which I already had in my possession. I found both these gentlemen very friendly and ready to answer questions. I am greatly indebted to them for their kindly interest and generosity. Mr. Elliott T. Putnam, Mr. Chandler's partner, was also very courteous and helpful. The same may be said of Mr. Appleton, secretary of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, and Mr. Joseph Stowe Seabury, a layman like myself, but one who has given much time and care to this sort of thing. While making this acknowledgment, I wish to disclaim for these individuals any responsibility for the positions taken in this article. Some things concerning the lean-to house I found universally acknowledged. Others are matters of controversy. As to these latter I could only draw my own conclusions.

The first domiciles of the settlers this side the water were of course cabins of a primitive sort, and these long ago disappeared. No permanent houses of the first twenty years of New England life have come down to us except in isolated instances. Confessedly there are somewhat numerous cases of houses said to have been built in the very earliest years of colonial history. But convincing evidence is required to establish any house as dating so far back. Mr. Henry B. Worth, in the Lynn Historical Society Register, asserts that the Peter Tufts house in Medford, claimed at one time for

the year 1634, was really built forty years later, and he adds the statement, "No house is known to exist in its original condition built previous to King Philip's War." I am not sure this statement is not too sweeping. Some houses are cited by men equally well informed as having stood without essential change from a day far anterior to the one named by Mr. Worth. But this difference of view only accentuates the uncertainty of the whole matter. All are agreed, however, that there is a distinct tendency to allege construction at a time earlier than investigation may confirm.

In many instances, perhaps in all, local tradition as to date of houses claiming distinction by reason of antiquity may well be re-examined. The recognition of this would beyond doubt cause widespread grief. But even at that, these cherished memorials go far enough back. What are a few years when measured against the centuries?

When our forbears issued from the first period of poverty and struggle and began to build permanent houses, the prevailing type was a floor plan of one room, with the chimney, an enormous construction, with cavernous fire-place, at one end. The doorway was on the side of the house, at the corner of the chimney end. The room above was often a mere loft, reached by a ladder or stairway climbing the face of the chimney, immediately in front of the door. Sometimes the upstairs chamber was full-studded, making the house of a two-story pattern. In course of time we find the door and stairway enclosed and set off from the one room. Here is the origin of the "entry" so common in our oldest houses. The one room on the ground floor, either to the right or left of the entry, was known as the fire-room, and of course served as living room, dining room and kitchen. Happily, building material was not scarce in those days, and in the greater number of those old-time houses the fire-room was of generous proportions. At least this is true of the houses built after the people had attained some measure of prosperity.

Enlargement, when desired, was sometimes accomplished by simply doubling the house as it already stood. On the other side of the chimney a flue was opened, backed up to the one in the fire-room, and the original rooms, in general plan, if not in exact dimensions, duplicated upstairs and down. This process brought the entry into the middle of the house front or approximately there. Products so wrought are to be seen in all parts of New England.

But the lean-to! That is another story. Not all enlargements were compassed by doubling the original establish-

ment. Sometimes they were brought about by constructing rooms in the rear and covering them by an extension of the pitch roof in a continuous slope, as already indicated, from the ridge-pole of the main part to the eaves above the first story. Hence the *lean-to*, a characteristic feature of early New England architecture. To be sure, the roof of the lean-to addition was not always joined without external break to the roof of the original house. In a comparatively few instances it was attached to the older structure below the roof, but in a general survey this fact is negligible.

It is not uncommon to see in the oldest portions of New England houses which have been carried no further than above outlined; seemingly half-houses, the chimney exposed at one end, or barely within the enclosing wall, the front door at the very corner, the lean-to standing in unrelieved severity behind. We are here visualizing a step in our architectural development. Apply the doubling process and we have the typical lean-to house. Of course these combined steps in enlargement have not been carried out in all instances. We find all degrees of advancement beyond the beginnings as outlined; for instance, we have, as already stated, in addition to the half houses just pictured, the original portion doubled and standing alone without the lean-to; or with half lean-to or lean-to covering all the rear.

Without question, in the early days the lean-to was invariably an addition. For example, in the Fowler house, which heads this article, it was built many years after the main part. But in course of time, so kindly did our fathers take to the type, the lean-to came to be included in the original construction. In any specimen standing at the present time it can easily be determined, by examining the roof timbers, whether the lean-to was an after thought or an integral part of the house.

The use to which it was to be put is in general indicated by these stages of development. When the lean-to first came into vogue it was not the custom to build the chimney with flue and fireplace on the back side, and so of course the lean-to could not be employed for general living purposes. Its office probably was that of a store-room. It is known also to have served in instances during the primeval days of New England as a refuge of the farm animals from the beasts of the forest. But later, when the advantages of the addition for general family uses had become evident, a flue and fireplace were often built in when the lean-to was added, or, in cases of new construction, were incorporated at the start. So the fire-



THE ISAAC GOODALE HOUSE SHOWING PROJECTION

room in the original main portion was supplanted, and the lean-to with brick-oven and all kitchen accommodations became the rule. When it had thus come to its own, the regular lean-to house was two stories and attic, with great central chimney, and long sloping roof covering in the lean-to portion somewhat restricted up-stairs chambers, and, on the ground floor, the long kitchen, with a room at each end, which we instinctively associate with the type.

A characteristic of the lean-to house widely, though not universally prevalent, was known as the "Beverly projection," sometimes called the "jut-by or the "jog." This was formed by extending the lean-to portion to one side a few feet beyond the end of the main house. This device afforded space for a doorway opening into the rear part and facing the same way as the front of the house. An instance in point is the Isaac Goodale house in West Peabody, built in 1669, a cut of which appears on the opposite page.

Did the lean-to originate in New England? Not in essence—for, as one of the gentlemen whom I consulted replied to my inquiry, "Any one can build a shed." The germinal idea of the lean-to is old as house building.

But the lean-to as we understand the term is something more than a shed or a merely incidental feature. It is the dominating characteristic of a type of house, a part so essential that it gave its name to an order of construction. Is the lean-to house so developed an importation? The late George F. Priest, well known in Danvers as student and writer on colonial matters, records the tradition that it was brought over from Yorkshire, "whence many of the early settlers came." But this, to say the least, must be taken with modifications. Fore-gleams of the type there unquestionably were in the old country, but in the completeness of its development the lean-to is distinctly a New England institution. Moreover, this is true as regards its geographical distribution in America. It is found here and there in other parts of the country. For example, the house in Easthampton, Long Island, in which John Howard Payne was born, was a lean-to, said to have been built in 1660; so also the near-by Mulford house of similar date. But comparatively speaking, the lean-to house is rarely found outside of New England, and so in a double sense belongs to that section.

Divergences of building type in the several parts of the country are easily explained on the ground of difference of tradition brought from over the water, and political, social and climatic variation. For instance, New York, settled by

the Dutch, was moulded from the start, in her architectural development, by traditions which differed widely from those obtaining in New England. In the southern States climate and the manner of life naturally inspired thereby dictated a type peculiar to that section, while New England, set apart by geographical configuration and by conditions of climate, enjoying comparative homogeneity, racial, social and political, and being influenced in practically all her parts by common building traditions, developed in her architectural life along lines at once characteristic and peculiar to herself.

For the sake of complete accuracy, one must note a divergence in early types between Rhode Island on the one hand and Massachusetts and Connecticut on the other. These three States alone contributed formative impulses, and the two latter may be classed together as exhibiting the same features of development, while Rhode Island, always individual, displayed characteristics of her own. And yet, as compared with the architecture of other portions of early America, that of these three States is both homogenous and distinctive. And, further, divergence, where it arose between Rhode Island and her sister commonwealths was not so much in connection with the lean-to as with other features of house building.

All this accounts for New England separateness, but it does not explain why our forbears resorted to this peculiar architectural form. What was the *raison d'être* of the lean-to? Much may be said with truth as to mechanical simplicity and economy in construction, but the fact remains—a sufficient explanation is found in the one phrase, the severity of the climate. The houses of the period always faced south, and, as Mary Caroline Crawford says in "Social Life in Old New England," "The long sloping roof gave incomparable protection against the north winds of winter." This is, I believe, the commonly accepted explanation for the peculiarity and prevalence of the lean-to. I have encountered it many times in reading and conversation, but, when I consulted authorities, I did not discover unanimity of opinion. To be sure, one noted architect assigned unhesitatingly the consideration above given, yet another gentleman, very cultured in old-time lore, declared he had never heard any such explanation. When doctors disagree, who shall decide? Personally, I should feel very timid in expressing an opinion did not the case seem to me one in which a layman's guess may be as good as the professional's, or at least worth venturing. My thought would be that, as the second gentleman

referred to contended, the primary object was the obtaining of additional room, and, at the same time, in accordance with the first view above stated, it was found that the lean-to method of securing additional room served the invaluable object of protection against the rigors of a New England winter. This may be a case of rushing in where angels would fear to tread. Perhaps I should leave the doctors to fight it out among themselves. But possibly also they are in need of a calm and unprejudiced adjudicator. Hence I proffer my humble opinion.

Whether sufficiently accounted for in this way or not, the lean-to type was the dominant one for a considerable period in New England. Cycles rule in architecture as in other things, and in colonial times the building profession was much more definitely limited as to style and manner of work than it is today. The professional architect was unknown in early New England. Construction was in the hands of carpenters who could not boast of special professional training, though they possessed in great measure traits which gave distinction to their work, complete sincerity and loving devotion. Men of this type would inevitably be held somewhat rigidly by the spirit and methods in which they had been trained, and be little inclined to depart from the style with which they were familiar. This natural conservatism would be re-enforced by the fact that they were definitely limited in the kind of building material at hand and the mechanical appliances employed in their trade. Moreover, the instinct for imitation supplied then, as now, the force which made for uniformity. Home builders would follow the custom of the time, or be governed by the example of men of wealth and prestige. Hence the lean-to as characteristic of a section and a period.

That period covers roughly the latter portion of the seventeenth century and the opening years of the eighteenth; for convenience, we may say from 1675 to 1725. Previous to the forenamed year the type was gradually finding itself. By that time it had so far progressed that the lean-to was being built as an integral part of the house, and the whole establishment amplified and improved. I believe historians are wont to speak of the lean-to as the 1692 house, as it was then in its glory, and the year is, for its connotation in New England history, convenient for the memory. The year which marks the opening of the period, 1675, is significant. In general change of type in the colonial house was synchronous with the cessation of war and the consequent rising

tide of prosperity, a fact to which our attention has been called by Mr. Henry B. Worth, before mentioned. That the one grew out of the other may be a mere conceit, but a glance at history will show how plausible the theory is. "*Post hoc propter hoc*" is not always sound argument, but has much to commend it in this case.

The year 1675 saw the close of the devastating King Philip's War. For a considerable time the colonies had been spending their energies and financial resources in military enterprise. Relief from hostilities gave opportunity for commercial revival and stirred inventiveness in many lines. As we should expect, the effect upon building was marked and immediate. Shortly the lean-to house reached the apex of its development.

The change from the lean-to to other leading forms illustrates the same law. For some twenty-five years after the close of King Philip's war the colonies had quiet, but from 1700 to 1713 they were deeply involved in Queen Anne's War, or the War of the Spanish Succession. Indian troubles multiplied, and the resources of the people were drawn upon for military expeditions against Canada. During this period attention was turned away from house building, but when peace had been restored and the usual tides of life had again begun to flow, the new prosperity found incarnation in changes of domestic architecture.

First to be noted—and hereafter I shall speak with special reference to the development in Massachusetts and Connecticut. What I say may not be true in toto of Rhode Island—is the incoming of the two-story house, with the ground plan of the lean-to, full studded in the rear as well as the front. We have seen how the first gable house was one-room deep, with lean-to rooms thrown out in the back. We now have these rooms taken under the shelter of the one gable roof. In effect the lean-to has been raised till its upper chambers are no longer "rude garret-like spaces," but conform in pattern to the rooms below, and "are of the same height as the front chambers." Houses of this class are very common throughout New England. A variation found here and there and quite common in the towns south of Boston and on the "Cape," is a story and half pattern under the one gable roof. After 1730 to 1735, the wealth of the people having increased, the innovation of the central entry and passage-way was introduced, whereby the "square house" was divided in half, generally with two rooms on a side. Sometimes each room had its

chimney—at the end wall; sometimes the chimney was in the middle of the partition dividing the two rooms on the side of the hallway, with fireplace opening on each side. Thereafter changes which arose were matters of detail only. We have brought the square house into life, and may now let it go on its way.

A more conspicuous manifestation of the instinct for change was the introduction of the gambrel roof. By 1725 it was well launched on its way to predominance. The gambrel is not, as the lean-to seems in a measure to be, indigenous to New England. Apparently, in its conventional American form, it entered the field of the lean-to by way of the Dutch colonies of New York. The gambrel house, primarily distinguished from its predecessor by the nature of its roof, is in other respects a departure from that which it succeeded. But a description of the gambrel is not within the purview of this paper. Suffice it to say that it contributed another interesting example to the succession of colonial types.

A few of the notable examples of the gambrel house in our neighborhood are the Ropes Mansion, Salem, 1719; the "new" portion of the Israel Putnam house, Danvers, 1744; the Cabot-Endicott-Low house, Salem, 1748; the Page house and the Lindens, Danvers, 1754. These instances confirm the statement of Phil. M. Riley, that towards the middle of the century (the 18th) the "gambrel-roof house developed into perhaps the largest, handsomest, and most distinctive type of American residence."

The vogue of the gambrel as a distinguishing architectural feature was somewhat extended. From 1725 or thereabouts it held easy primacy till after the American Revolution. The length of this span was no doubt due to the long period of unrest which followed the years of the culmination of the gambrel and precluded interest in architectural change; indeed, made it financially out of the question. This unrest began with the French and Indian war, 1754. Troubles with the mother country followed very closely upon the composing of that disturbance and continued until peace was declared in 1783. When the country had revived from this long prostration, a time of prosperity set in which, coupled with the reprint in America of English works on the art of building, gave strong impulse to architectural growth. Not only did more varied forms of common domestic architecture come to prevail, but the great mansions of the seaboard towns, as Salem, Newburyport, and Portsmouth, rose out of

the new life to give imperishable distinction to the architectural genius of New England.

Let me call the attention of the reader at this point to the fact that in this paper I am endeavoring to cover only that history which has to do with leading types. From the earliest times in New England there were specimens which did not conform to prevailing patterns. From the beginning so called "great houses" were built by men of wealth not to be classified under any head discussed. For example, the Royall house, Medford, 1732, and the Col. Jeremiah Lee house, Marblehead, 1768, were neither lean-to nor gambrel. Such houses lie outside the range of my survey. My concern is mainly with types and periods.

The periods outlined are of course not absolute, either as to date or the prevalence of a given type. They overlap. The gambrel did not appear for the first time in New England when it began to supplant the lean-to in general popularity. Cases of it are found very far back of that time. The Peter Tufts house in Medford, built in early colonial days, has a gambrel roof, nor is it the only representative in its era. Mr. Joseph Everett Chandler declares in his "The Colonial House," "the gambrel-roof seems to have been used from the earliest period in the North, through the period of the Revolution." By the same token the lean-to, when it was edged out by the gambrel, did not cease forthwith to be built. Instances of it are to be found erected many years after the process of supplanting had begun. Especially in remote regions where change was slow to penetrate, it continued for a time to be the favorite house. But in general the periods are as outlined.

Where shall we look for the lean-to today? As the house most distinctive of the earliest epoch in colonial life, we should expect to find it in assertive numerousness in the very oldest parts of New England, and only there. Nor are we far astray in this expectation. The seaboard and bordering country are its habitat, as also are the river valleys which were early penetrated. Hadley, Deerfield, and other towns along the Connecticut, settled not long after the seaboard districts were occupied, possess many survivals of this old style, while the wide country lying between the Atlantic and the towns of the Connecticut in Massachusetts, opened for settlement after the lean-to had begun to pass out, show only isolated instances. That there are such instances is not surprising. In human life we expect the exotic and "throw-back"—and in the world of house building illustrations of the prin-

ciple are not wanting. For example, a cut in Alice Morse Earle's "Stage Coach and Tavern Days" of the Conkey Tavern, built in 1758, in Prescott, Mass., then called East Pelham, shows a clear case of the lean-to. Within this historic tavern, long since mouldered back to dust, Daniel Shays and his coadjutors hatched up the "Shays Rebellion." It was in a portion of the state opened for settlement some years after the lean-to had begun to lose prestige, and must be considered an isolated survival. For, during my pastorate in New Salem, Mass., a town adjoining Prescott, I became familiar with all the surrounding country, and I have no recollection of ever seeing therein a house of the lean-to variety. The Conkey Tavern then, so far from disproving, is the exception that serves but to emphasize the truth of my statement that the home of the lean-to is in the oldest settled parts of New England.

Is the lean-to beautiful? According to certain unenlightened modern standards we should have to say no. It does not show the elaborate garnishment which alone satisfies the eyes of some. It is in contour the acme of simplicity. Moreover, it does not disclose the chaste and appropriate ornamentation in cornice and panel and moulding which in a later day redeemed simplicity from bareness and imparted consummate artistic effect. Most of the lovely porches and elegant stairways are products of subsequent periods. And yet the lean-to at its best incontestably has a measure of beauty. In general it manifests "the feeling for balance and symmetry" which is the distinguishing mark of the later New England architecture. Then, too, in the examples in which the inherent possibilities come to expression, the perfect proportion, the long, unbroken roof and stately front, produce an effect of dignity, I could almost say beauty, not to be claimed for many more pretentious types. Phil. M. Riley brings out in "The Colonial Architecture of Salem" the fact that the city of Salem is being rebuilt since the great fire of 1914 with careful regard for colonial traditions. Here in this oldest Puritan city the lean-to is again coming into its own. The house built by George A. Morrill, No. 2 Cedar Street, is, we are told, "virtually an exact copy of the Maria Goodhue house," one of the finest examples of the lean-to class, erected on North Street, Danvers, by Benjamin Putnam, 1690. Mr. Morrill's house, though surrounded by the finest specimens of the colonial building art, both old and new, does not suffer in outward attractiveness by contrast.

Moreover, modern architects have discovered that even the old lean-to house, standing in its original bleak simplicity, has inherent possibilities of beauty that only await the touch of artistry to be revealed. By remodeling many of the oldest houses of the type have been transformed into creations of wonderful allurements—and this without departing from the original basic plan. A case in point is the Captain John Whipple house in Hamilton, built in 1680. By changes of windows and chimney, restoration rather than reconstruction; by adding an ell and front entrance, in strict keeping with the original design, the old house has been invested with singular dignity and attractiveness.

But that is not all. Apart from merely embellishing old lean-tos as they stand, modern builders sometimes go so far as to add the lean-to to specimens of old construction to enhance esthetic effect. Particularly has this been done in the house of Mr. Edmund H. Sears of Wayland, Mass. A two-story house of the year 1714, when remodelled in 1905, the back roof was continued in the long lean-to slope, and suitable end porches were added. Bulk and bareness were further relieved by the use of a doorway with fluted pilasters and dentilled pediments, and all the dentils from the eaves taken from the Oliver Wendell Holmes house in Cambridge when it was demolished in 1884. The ensemble is one of engaging effect, to which the lean-to lends in creditable measure.

The charm of these houses is the charm of colonial architecture in general—domesticity. Mr. Chandler says: "The colonial style was essentially that—domestic—even when it was applied to a church, a market, a hospital, or a State capitol, as witnessed by the beautiful North Church on the green at New Haven, the market in Newburyport, the hospital in Philadelphia, and the State House in Boston." Now place these old houses in the setting of the New England landscape and we have an effect of its kind unmatched in the world.

It is sometimes said that the landscape of New England is the most beautiful to be found anywhere. Her "rocks and rills, her woods and templed hills," afford a variety which makes her a region of incomparable lure. Not the smallest element of her attractiveness is the hominess of her countryside. This suggestion comes partly through her green lanes and the plotting of her farmsteads, but more especially by the character of the old-time houses found along her winding roads. There is something about

them which tells of home life and kindles the imagination with the thought of the generations they have sheltered.

Moreover, the intimate association of each house with its own immediate environment has much to do in producing this effect. Trees, of which we have so many fine and beautiful varieties, and shrubbery, the "tangled barberry bushes" and the nodding lilac, arranged often with unconscious artistic effect, the "stone walls gray with mosses," all make their happy contribution. The bridal of the house and surroundings is complete, and the surroundings must be recognized in an analysis of the effect.

Lowell seems to confirm all this in lines which I take from "Fitz Adam's Story." He is describing an old wayside inn, the "Eagle":

"In our swift country, houses trim and white
Are pitched like tents, the lodging of a night,
Each on its bank of baked turf mounted high
Perches impatient o'er the roadside dry,
While the wronged landscape coldly stands aloof,
Refusing friendship with the upstart roof.
Not so the Eagle; on a grass green swell
That toward the south with sweet concessions fell,
It dwelt retired, and half had grown to be
As aboriginal as rock or tree.
It nestled close to earth, and seemed to brood
O'er homely thoughts in a half-conscious mood,
As by the peat that rather fades than burns
The smouldering grandame nods and knits by turns."

So much for the house and its setting as in intimate association they speak to us from the roadside. Let us look into the matter a little more deeply.

The one particular feature of the old-time house which, as much as anything, tells of home and family life, is the chimney. It has a strikingly suggestive power. Lowell brings out its significance in the poem already quoted:

"But the great chimney was the central thought
Whose gravitation through the cluster wrought;
For 'tis not styles far fetched from Greece or Rome,
But just the Fireside, that can make a home;
None of your spindling things of modern style,
Like pins, stuck through to stay the card-built pile,
It rose broad-shouldered, kindly, debonair,
Its warm breath whitening in the October air.
While on its front a heart in outline showed
The place it filled in that serene abode."

Lowell gives this alluring glance at the massive chimney from without. Emerson leads us up to the sturdy old homestead as it stands assailed by the blasts of winter and drops us gently down the gaping flues to the home scene beneath:

“Announced by all the triumphs of the sky,
Arrives the snow; and, driving o’er the fields,
Seems nowhere to alight; the whited air
Hides hills and woods, the river and the heaven,
And veils the farm house at the garden’s end.
The sled and traveler stopped, the courier’s feet
Delayed, all friends shut out, the housemates
Around the radiant fireplace, enclosed
In a tumultuous privacy of storm.”

Thus cozily introduced to the friendly hearth, we will let Whittier complete the picture, as he relates the oft-repeated experience of his childhood’s home:

“Shut in from all the world without,
We sat the clean-winged hearth about;
Content to let the North wind roar
In baffled rage at pane and door,
While the red logs before us beat
The frost line back with tropic heat;
And ever, when a louder blast
Shook beam and rafter as it past,
The merrier up its roaring draught
The great throat of the chimney laught.”

I shall have to let your memory fill in the rest. It is sometimes said that one of Whittier’s most invaluable contributions is that he reproduced and preserved for us the characteristic New England life of one hundred years ago. Not only is this true, but he paints at the same stroke a picture of times far anterior to his own. The New England of Whittier’s day was in all essential respects the New England of a century and more earlier. And the scene he depicts for us, in “Snowbound,” is the identical image I have in connection with the old lean-to. Here too is the long kitchen, with the “mother’s room” at one end and the pantry at the other, the living room where gathered the numerous family before the gigantic fireplace in the cold of winter; here too the “cat’s dark silhouette on the wall; the mug of cider simmering slow; the apples sputtering in a row; the nuts from

brown October's wood;" here too the seat within the wide confines of the fireplace under the arch of the chimney, a something which has domesticated the name chimney seat or chimney corner in the English language; here, too, the high-backed settle before the leaping flames. I do not recall that Whittier mentions the courting stick as an item in the fireside equipment, but certainly in many a lean-to home in the yet earlier day it was an indispensable means to happiness. This ancient instrument was simply a hollow stick, probably bell-shaped at each end, long enough to reach across the hearth from one end of the circle within its comforting warmth to the other. By this primitive anticipation of the telephone the "laboring swain," calling upon a daughter of the house, and his inamorata could sit at a wide remove in the presence of the snickering and conscious members of the family and still indulge unheard in the sweet confidences of love. Certainly, if necessity is the mother of invention, or of inventiveness, we here find one contributing element to the proverbial Yankee genius. The courting stick was perforce a lengthy affair, for the old lean-to fireplace was an institution in itself, larger than the fireplaces of any later period. The one in the John Felton house, Peabody, Mass., unfortunately recently burned, was six and one-half feet frontage by four feet nine inches in height. George F. Priest is authority for the statement that a fireplace in the Joseph Hutchinson house, Centre and Newbury Streets, Danvers, taken down some years ago, measured nine feet in length by almost five in height, while at first glance one feels that one could easily domicile a horse in the fireplace of the Rebecca Nurse house and still have room to spare.

Judging by modern standards, the living equipment of these old houses was exceedingly meagre, not to say primitive, yet they were homes in the best sense of the word. Robert Burns has taught us that home affection and strength of character may be found in, nay! may indeed be stimulated by, conditions of humbleness and seeming deprivation. "Modern conveniences" and wealth of home furnishing serve their purpose today, but they are not requisite for the development of the finer instincts of love, if happily the members of a home are doing their best and "following the gleam." History reveals the kind of people our forbears were, but, aside from that vital record, we have their qualities of manhood embodied in the houses in which they dwelt. The old-time homes denote the character of their builders. The heavy beams and massive masonry typify their moral

strength and solidity, while the completed whole bears witness to a fine and pervasive esthetic quality. The colonial house is characterized, one has said, by a "fearless honesty, lack of pretence and sham, but with a diffident expression of love for the beautiful." In the words of the same author, "The more nearly these colonial houses were born of the rough, hard life and early exigencies of the first settlers, the more full do they seem of the firm character and strong vitality of these colonists—qualities of strength and charm which we would do well to mind and revert to the cultivation of."

A glance at a list of some of the lean-to houses in Danvers and the names associated with them will show how truly they typify the character of old-time New England and how much of the greatness of our town they represent. Doubtless the same principle would stand out in a study of the old houses of an average New England community. It would be interesting to give details of construction regarding these old places, size of chimneys and such things, but my main purpose will be served if we note little more than the connotation of the family names in Danvers history. Other matters are important, but they can be looked up in the many prints already issued concerning our old Danvers houses.

Beginning in that portion of the town with which I am most familiar, we turn forthwith to the old place at the intersection of West and Dayton streets, known in recent years as the George H. Peabody farm. This farm was opened in 1681 or thereabouts by "Carolina" John Putnam, who built the house, now lost in flames, but well remembered by many of our people. It was originally of the conventional pattern, "two seven foot stories high, a lean-to on behind," though the rear portion was raised in modern times to obtain additional up-stairs room. From this home went, in 1740, Amos Putnam, son of "Carolina" John, to be one of the pioneers in New Salem, the daughter of old Salem and of Danvers, then included within the limits of the Puritan town, among the hills of western Massachusetts. New Salem having been the scene of my first pastorate, I naturally feel a deep interest in this old homestead and hold it in high honor. Further down and somewhat back from Dayton street, on the high hill to the north, approached by the old county road which debouches from Dayton, are two more old Putnam houses, the one still occupied by a member of that family, Mr. Warren Putnam, and the other for the decade preceding the present year by the late Nathan Poor. These date certainly as

far back as 1715, and probably were standing in 1700. The latter was for many years the home of Deacon John Thomas of the First Church. The lean-to has been removed from this house, but there are people now in town who as children played under its timbers.

The home of Mr. John McCormick, Dayton and Newbury streets, at first of lean-to pattern, has been "improved" out of resemblance to its original self, but a few indications of the lean-to remain to fix its style and date. This house was built by William Whittredge, or was owned by him at an early day. It is latterly associated with the Mudge name.

Far up on Centre Street is the "Joel Kimball" place, so known a generation ago, and now occupied by the family of Mrs. A. A. Pitman. This was once the home of Amos Tapley, who belonged to one of the early generations in our town. Here, too, the lean-to roof has been raised to increase up-stairs accommodations, but the old kitchen remains as before and is one of the homiest rooms to be found anywhere.

Not far down Centre Street, toward Danvers Square from the last named, there stands in good preservation the birth-place of Col. Israel Hutchinson, one of the heroes of Danvers history. He won distinction in the colonial wars and the American Revolution. He was born here in 1727, and the house only recently passed out of the hands of the Hutchinson family, the late wife of the present occupant, Mr. Charles Fletcher, having been a direct descendant. The house is so marked a memorial of the old lean-to style, and is invested with so much of honorable association, that it ought never to be suffered to decline from its present good condition. Just below, at the corner of Centre and Newbury Streets, is the house of Joseph Hutchinson, Jr., grandfather of Col. Israel, now the home of Mr. Logan. Within this was the enormous chimney noted in previous pages. The lean-to has been removed fore and aft, but the middle part remains to tell the story.

On Hobart Street, near where it joins Centre, is a house associated with the name of Rev. Peter Clark, pastor of the First Church from 1717 to 1768. His descendants now occupy it. Yet, it must be noted, Peter Clark did not build it. He lived and died in the First Church parsonage. The house named above was the work of Peter Hobart, Mr. Clark's father-in-law. Mr. Hobart came to Danvers, then Salem Village, from Braintree, in 1730, and "built a house," the one under consideration. But in building he evidently incorporated, as was quite commonly done, some portion of a house

already standing on the same site. When the old chimney was taken down some years ago, there was discovered a brick having upon it the mystic figures 1711, presumably the date of the original structure.

Another Putnam house worthy of note is that erected by Deacon Benjamin, of the First Church, on North Street, in 1690, latterly known as the Maria Goodhue place. This has already been referred to in connection with the rebuilding of Salem after the fire of 1914. The house was faultless in proportion, with a large chimney stack of Tudor origin, and unusual plaster coving under the front eaves. Its destruction by fire in 1899 is still mourned by the fraternity of architects.

Interest attaches to a number of old lean-to house on Centre Street, between the First Church meeting-house and Collins Street, for the fact that they were built or owned by members of the Holten family. These are the residence of Wendell Durkee, built by Thomas Haines, the step-son of the first Joseph Holten (the lean-to has been removed); that of George A. Wilkins, owned by Henry Holten, the son of the same Joseph (here, too, the lean-to has been destroyed by alteration, though the Beverly projection survives); and the house now occupied by Edwin Dutcher, locally known as the "old Demsey place." The lean-to of the last named covered only the half of the house farthest in from the street, and is no longer standing. The house claims distinction by virtue of the fact that it was at one time the property, although not the dwelling place, of the Joseph Holten, grandson of the fore-mentioned Joseph, who, along with Amos Putnam and others from Salem Village, figured as a pioneer in New Salem, the venture in western Massachusetts. Joseph Holten, though not one of the very first to make his home in the new tract, had much to do with the early life of the town, and was the first representative from New Salem in the General Court. Also, through his descendants, he gave his name to the town of Houlton (Holton), Maine, the flourishing municipality in Aroostook County, formed by emigration from New Salem. These three Holten houses were all standing in 1692.

We must not overlook one of the most interesting houses in town, that of Francis O. Kimball on Forest Street. Its traditional date is 1636. It is certainly as old as any within the limits of Danvers, only two others, the Nurse and Fowler houses, being claimed for so early a time. It is associated with the honored name of Hutchinson, presumably having

been built by Richard, the first of the name to settle here. He "first ploughed the fields to the south of Whipple Hill, and received a special grant from the town (of Salem) as compensation for his services in first opening the soil to cultivation." Within the old fire-room of this ancient house the huge hewn summer beams still uncovered, reveal the method and workmanship of the centuries ago, and a secret chamber sets one's mind afloat on a sea of enchanting fancies. The lean-to is joined to the house below the main roof and covers only a part of the rear wall. But it extends beyond the end in all the bravery of the "Beverly projection," and brings the structure within our category.

A house of companion date, 1636, is the Rea-Putnam-Fowler house, off Locust Street. From this house was taken in marriage Bethiah Rea by Thomas Lothrop, a "good and wise man" and a military commander of repute. Though changes of limits finally threw him into the town of Beverly, he was at first included within the confines of Salem Village. He owned land on Hathorne hill. He is remembered in history as the captain of the "Flower of Essex," massacred at Bloody Brook in Deerfield in 1675. The Putnam family, which followed the Reas in the possession of the property, had its notable representative in Edmund, captain of a Danvers company which helped to chase the British on the memorable "19th of April, '75." He was for twenty-three years deacon in the First Church. Revolting against the teachings of Calvinism, he gave himself to liberal propaganda and became the founder of the Universalist Church in his native town. The house has been owned by the Fowlers for several generations.

Another house dating back to 1636 is the Rebecca Nurse house. From one room with loft and enormous chimney, it grew, by gradual accretion, as did so many others, into a fine example of the lean-to style. Its history is shadowed by the tragedy of 1692, when Rebecca Nurse, a blameless woman, a genuine Christian, and an exemplary wife and mother, was torn from her place and work by the cruel witchcraft delusion. The house is cared for by the Rebecca Nurse Association and will doubtless be preserved.

The George Jacobs house, which stands attractively above the Danvers River at Danversport, is almost as old as the Nurse house, and is overhung by the same cloud of tragedy. Hence George Jacobs, an innocent man of over eighty years, was dragged by the same relentless fate as that which overtook Rebecca Nurse. The house has very recently been oc-

cupied by George Jacobs, of the eighth generation in descent, but is now in the hands of a caretaker.

I have purposely reserved for final comment the Judge Holten house at the junction of Centre, Collins and Holten Streets. The house is large and stately, and embodies in good measure the architectural merits of the lean-to type. But here our thought immediately leaps beyond the house, however great its virtues, and centres on the man whose name it enshrines. That name is unmatched in the history of the town for civic distinction, and would give luster to the story of any town in any commonwealth. A practicing physician, for forty years treasurer of a church, a valued counsellor of friends and neighbors, a man of true perception as to matters of patriotic import, an instigator of patriotic life, an advisor of heads of the State, a member and president *pro-tempore* of the Continental Congress, a representative in the Federal Congress, a member of the Massachusetts Senate and of the Governor's Council, and a distinguished judge, even this list of worthy characteristics and honorable offices scarce serves to tell the reverence with which his memory is cherished. It is cause for great satisfaction that his old house has been taken over by the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and is being properly restored. But beyond the fact that the house stands and shall continue to stand as a monument to Judge Holten, when we link it up with the other historic houses which we have reviewed, we must think of it, in its last and essential significance, as a symbol of the honesty, strength and beauty of the old New England life:

Rev. Charles B. Rice, for thirty-one years pastor of the First Church of Danvers, said in the last sermon of his ministry that so many of the men and women he had known in the first years of his pastorate had passed away, it had long seemed to him that he was walking in shadows. I confess to a similar feeling whenever my eyes rest on one of these significant old houses or I enter over its threshold. I instinctively repeople the rooms with their former life and picture in imagination the fireside circle of the winter evening. I see in fancy, with Whittier,

"The dear home faces whereupon
That fitful firelight paled and shone."

We would that we could be transported in body back to those distant days, or that once more those spirits might be present to our sense in their accustomed place. But alas !

“Henceforward, listen as we will,
The voices of that hearth are still.
Look where we may, the wide earth o’er,
Those lighted faces smile no more.
We tread the paths their feet have worn,
We sit beneath their orchard trees,
We hear, like them, the hum of bees
And rustle of the bladed corn ;
We turn the pages that they read,
Their written words we linger o’er,
But in the sun they cast no shade ;
No voice is heard, no sign is made,
No step is on the conscious floor.”

But though they were remote in time and are lost to our physical sense, the vital quality of their lives is unmistakable. As founders of institutions and builders of communities and states, they were forward-looking men and women. They built their houses and they built their lives not for the passing day, but for the service of the unfolding years. We shall be their worthy successors only as we match our retrospect with a look to the beckoning future. From these very scenes that hold the soul bound in the enchantment of the noble and beautiful past, we

“Hear again the voice that bids
The dreamer leave his dream midway
For larger hopes and greater fears.
Life greatens in these later years,
The century’s aloe flowers today.”

LINE OF DESCENT OF JOHN PUTNAM, OF ASTON
ABBOTS, COUNTY BUCKS, ENGLAND AND
SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS, FROM LOUIS IV,
KING OF FRANCE, FROM "AMERICANS OF
ROYAL DESCENT", BY C. H. BROWNING.

COMMUNICATED BY MRS. LAWRENCE WATERS JENKINS.

Louis IV, King of France, died 954 A. D., had by his wife (married 939), Lady Gerberga de Saxe (died 968), daughter of Henry I, "the Fowler", Duke of Saxony and Emperor of Germany, 919.

Charles, Duke of Nether Lorraine and Brabant, heir to the throne of France, but excluded, died 992. He married (1) Bonne, Countess d' Arderne, daughter of Ricuinus, Duke of the Moselle, and had :

Gerberga de Brabant, Countess of Lorraine, who married Lambert I, Count de Mons, and Count de Louvaine, in right of his wife, died 1015, son of Rainier, third Count of Hainault, and had :

Mahant de Louvaine, who married Eustace I, Sovereign Count of Boulogne; died 1049, and had :

Eustace II, Sovereign Count of Boulogne, Arderne, etc. He accompanied William of Normandy in his Conquest of England, and received grants of many English manors. (See Freeman's Norman Conq., Vol. IV, 129, 744, etc.) He is depicted in the Bayeux Tapestry. He married (1), about 1050-1, Princess Gode, or Godoia, a widow, sister to Edward the Confessor of England (Anglo-Saxon Chronicle). She died 1054. He married (2), in December, 1057 (See Chronicles of William of Malmsbury), Ida, daughter of Godfrey IV de Bouillon, Duke of Lorraine, died 1069.

Count Eustace took a monk's vow, and his wife became a nun, and died in a convent 13 August, 1113. He died in 109—, having by Lady Ida six children of record. See Ellis's "Introduction to Domesday".) Of these were the celebrated Crusaders Count Godfrey de Bouillon, born 1060, and Count Baldwin de Boulogne, born 106—, both Kings of Jerusalem, and Count Eustace III, born 1059, who was in the first Crusade with his brothers (Chronicle of Matthew of Paris), who married the daughter of the King of the Scots (see the

Chronicle of Pierre de Langtoft), and was the father of the wife of Stephen de Blois, "King of the English". (See "L'Art de Verifier les Dates des Faits Historiques"; "Monumenta Germaniorum Historica"; "Manuel Histoire de Genealogie et chronologie"; Anderson's "Royal Gen. Tables", etc. for above pedigree.) Another son of Count Eustace II and Lady Ida was Geoffrey de Boulogne, born about 1062. It has not been found that he was a Crusader with his brothers, but about 1093-4 he was "in the Order of sanctity", being a monk, according to a letter by the then Archbishop of Canterbury, St. Anselm, to Count Eustace II (Lady Ida also corresponded with the Archbishop). At the instance of his son, "Geoffrey, a monk at Bie", the Archbishop rebuked the Count for bigamy. His wife, Geoffrey's mother, had become a nun, and the Count himself had taken a vow, but nevertheless had married again, for the third time. The Archbishop argued that it was unlawful for him to marry in his wife's lifetime, although his wife was a nun. (See Letters of Archbishop Anselm in Freeman's "William Rufus".) This is good proof that Eustace II of Boulogne had a son, "Goisfridus", or Geoffrey, although he is not mentioned in "L'Art de Verifier" and like works.

Geoffrey married before the Domesday Survey, 1080-1086 (as appears in "Domesday Book" I, fo. 36, under Aultone, Surrey, "De his hides tenet Wesam VI. hidas de Goisfrido filio comites Eustachii, terram dedit ei Goisfridus de Manne-vill cum filia sua"; (See Round's Feudal England, p. 330, and Ellis's "Domesday") a daughter, name unknown, of "le Sire de Magneville", Geoffrey de Mandeville, Lord of Aultone, Surrey, one of the heroes of Hastings, who was rewarded with 118 lordships in England, with his chief seat at Walden, in Essex, and was the first Norman Constable of the Tower of London. (See Planchis "The Conqueror and His Companions.")

Geoffrey's son :

William de Boulogne died before 1130. See "Monasticon Anglicanum, VI, fol. 1017.)

Wife's name unknown. His son and heir was :

"Faramus de Bolonia de Tingry", in Boulogne, "nobolis et venerandus" Lord of Martock, Somersetshire, of Wendover, Bucks, of Cotes, Cambridgeshire, etc. There are numerous references to this man and his distinguished ancestry in contemporary charters and records. In a charter to St. Mary's Church, Bic Abbey, in Vimeux, 1171, it is related, "Faramus filius Willelmi de Bolonia quam antecessores mei, seilicet

Gaufridus filius comitis Eustachi de Bolonia, avus mea, et Willilmus de Bolonia filius ipsius, pater meus, decerunt ecclesia Sanctae Marias Becci". In a charter of King Stephen to Geoffrey de Manderville, first Earl of Essex, dated Christmas, 1141, he signed "Pharam" as a witness, with eight earls and a bishop, and according to J. H. Rounds' "Geoffrey de Manderville", this was "Pharamus fitz William de Boulogne, nepos of the Queen". (But in this and following items, rather the second cousin than the nephew of Grandson of Queen Matilda.)

In the year 1141, Faramus, or Pharamand, was in joint charge of the King's "familia", during his captivity; "Rexit antem fabiliam regis Stephani Willelmus d' Ipre, homo Flandrensis, et Pharamus nepos reginae Matildis, et iste Bononiensis." Sym. Dun. II, 310.)

Pharamond retained favor under Henry II, and is frequently of record in the Pipe Roll, and received 60 pounds annually from the royal dues in Wendover and Eaton. At this time he held six faes (?) of the Honour of Boulogne. He also inherited the marriage portion of his grandfather in Surrey, and the manor of Carshalton, a confiscated estate of Earl Geoffrey, grandson of the first Geoffrey de Manderville. (See Brayley's History of Surrey, IV, p. 65, and Collinson's "Somersetshire", III, 4, as to his other lands.)

Pharamond had by his wife Matilda (married before 1157), a son William, who died v. p. (during his father's lifetime), and a daughter and heiress:

Sybilla de Boulogne de Tyngrie. She married before 1171, Enguerrand, or Ingelram, de Fienles, or Fiennes, a Lord in Boulogne, who lost his life at Acon, 1189. "Faramus de Bolonia, alias de Tyngrie, cum uxore Matilda etsivilla filia mea, et heredibus meis Ingeranno de Fienles ex uxore ejus Sibilla filia mea" (Bic. Charter, 1171, in Cart. St. Josse, fo. 5, 20.)

Their son and heir: William de Fienes, feudal lord of Martok, Somerset, of which manor he had livery, in 1207-8, on quit claim of his mother (Rot. Clans). He died in 1240-1 having issue by his wife, whose name (8 John) has not been preserved. Ingelram, his heir (who had livery of his father's estates in 1241, and was a knight at Evesham, and died 1267, ancestor of the Lords Dacre of the South, the Lords Saye and Sile, etc.), and:

A daughter, name unknown, who married (see Lipscombe's Hist. Bucks, Edmond's "Baronagium Genealogicum", 412), Bartholomew de Hampden Bucks, who had by this match certain lands in Wendover manor, Bucks, on which Phara-

mond, his wife's ancestor, was assessed a fine in 4 Henry II, and which had been her father's in 2 Henry III.

Their son :

Sir Reginald de Hampden, died 1220, had by his wife Agnes, daughter of Sir Ingram Burton :

Sir Alexander de Hampden, High Sheriff of Bucks and Bedford, 1249 and 1260. Died 1262. He married Marian, daughter of Sir Bryan Herdley, and had :

Sir Reginald de Hampden, died 1332, who married Nichola, daughter of John de Grenville, of Wotton, and had :

Sir John de Hampden, a knight of the shire, 1360-62, High Sheriff of Bucks and Bedford, 1360; died 1375. He married Joan, daughter of Sir Philip d' Aylesbury, and had :

Sir Edmund de Hampden, a knight of the shire 1399; High Sheriff of Bucks and Bedford, 1390; died 1420. He married Joan, daughter of Sir Robert Belknap, and had :

Sir John de Hampden, a knight of the shire 1420 and 1430, High Sheriff of Bucks and Bedford, 1450; died 1450. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John de Walesbury, in Cornwall, and had a daughter :

Anne de Hampden, who married William de Puttenham, of Sherfield Penn, Warbleton, Long Marston, in Cos. Sohants, Bucks and Herts; died 1492. Their son (third son) :

Nicholas Putnam, of Penn, Bucks, who was named in his father's will and in the visitation of Co. Bucks (see Eben Putnam's Putnam Family). He had by his wife, whose name has not been preserved, John, named in the Herald's Visitation Pedigree, and

Henry Putnam (of Eddlesborough, 1526), named in the will of his brother in 1526. He probably died intestate, having issue by his wife, name unknown :

Richard Putnam, who removed from Eddlesborough to Woughton; will dated in 1556. He married Joan, surname unknown, and had :

John Putnam, of Rowsham, in Wingrave, Co. Bucks, where he was buried 2 Oct., 1573. He had by his wife, name unknown :

Nicholas Putnam, named in his father's will, who died in Stewkeley, will proved 27 Sept., 1598. He married at Wingrave, 30 Jan., 1577, Margaret, daughter of John and Elizabeth Goodspeed, and had :

John Putnam, baptized at Wingrave, Co. Bucks, 17 Jan., 1579-80, who came from Aston Abbots, Bucks (where his children were baptized 1612-1627) to New England, and died at Salem, Mass., 30 Dec., 1662; married Priscilla Deacon, daughter of Thomas and Martha.

PEDIGREE OF LOUIS IV, KING OF FRANCE.

Louis IV, born 921, died 10 Sept., 954. King of France, 936. Married Gerberge de Saxe, who was the daughter of Henry I, born 876, Duke of Saxony, King of Germany, died 936, and (2d wife) Matilda, daughter of a Saxon count, and granddaughter of Otto, Duke of Saxony; died 912.

Charles III, posthumous, born 17 Sept., 879; died 7 Oct., 929. Sole King of France, 898. Married Ogive, born about 902, married 917; she married, 2d, 951, Herbert II of Vermandois, Count of Troyes. Ogive was the daughter of Edward I, the elder, born 870, King of England, 901-925. Edward I was the son of Alfred the Great, born about 849, King of England, 871-901. Alfred the Great was the son of Ethelwolf, King of West Saxons, 836-856. Ethelwolf was the son of Egbert, Brentwalda, 800-836, King of West Saxons, of the blood of Cedric.

Louis II, Le Beque, born 1 Nov., 1846; died 10 April, 879. King of Aquitaine, King of France, 877; married Adelaide, or Judith, sister of Wilfred, Abbe de Flavigny (2d wife).

Charles II, born 15 May, 1823; died 6 Oct., 877; King of Neustria and Aquitaine, King of France, 839. King of Lombards, 876. Emperor, 875. Married Hermentrude, 14 Dec., 842; died 6 Oct., 869. Hermentrude was the daughter of Eudes, Duke of Orleans.

Louis I, born 778; died 20 June, 840. Emperor, 814. Married Judith (2d wife), 819; died 19 April, 843. Judith was the daughter of Welfe, Count in Bavaria and Souabe; died about 824; founder of the line of Dukes of Bavaria.

Charlemagne, born 26 Feb., 742; died Jan., 814. Emperor of France, Canonized 29 Dec., 1165. Married Hildegarde, daughter of Imme, born 757; died 30 April, 782 (2d wife). Charlemagne was the son of Pepin le Bref, born 714; King of France, March, 756; died 14 Sept., 768. His wife, Berthe au Grand Pied, died 12 July, 783. She was the daughter of Caribert, Count of Loan.

Charles Martel, born about 686; Duke of Austrasie, 715; Mayor Duke of France, 741; died 22 of Oct., 741; married Rotrude (1st wife); died 724.

Pepin d' Heristal, Mayor of the Palace, 678; Duke of France, 687; married Alphaide.

Ansigise, died 678; Mayor of the Palace under Sigibert II. Married St. Beggue, who was the daughter of Pepin de Landen Le Vieux and his wife St. Itte, or Iduberge, sister of St. Modould, Bishop of Trevis; died 652. Pepin de Landen Le Vieux died 639, and was the son of Carloman, died 615, Mayor of the Palace of Anstrasia.

St. Arnoul, Bishop of Mitz, 611-626, Mayor of the Palace, under Dagobert I, died 16 Aug., 640, A. D.

NECROLOGY.

MISS GRACE H. PUTNAM, daughter of the late Albert and Louisa Putnam, passed away at her home on Ash street, March 31, 1922, after a short illness, at the age of fifty-two years. Miss Putnam was born at the old Putnam homestead on Wenham street, and was educated in the public schools, graduating from the Holten High School in the class of 1884. She studied stenography, and held an important position in Boston at the time of her death. She leaves one sister, Miss Henrietta M. Putnam.

MISS FRANCES ELLEN MOODY DOLE, of Salem, died in Rowley on June 17, 1922, after a long illness, at the age of seventy-two years. She was greatly interested in historical matters and was a member of various historical societies in the county. She leaves no immediate family.

MISS ELIZABETH CABOT PUTNAM passed away at her home, 104 Marlborough street, Boston, on October 9, 1922, at the age of eighty-six years. She was the daughter of Dr. Charles Gideon Putnam, a famous Boston physician, and his wife, Elizabeth Cabot Jackson, daughter of Dr. James Jackson, one of the founders of the Massachusetts General Hospital. She was active throughout her long life in public affairs, and her work of aiding wayward girls and boys resulted, through her influence, in making hundreds of them happy, honest citizens. She shared with Julia Ward Howe the distinction of having been one of the great women citizens of Boston. One of the organizers of the Public School Association, she was an indefatigable worker for its candidates.

During her school days in Boston the Civil War broke out. All the worth-while young men she knew enlisted, and there were many who never came back. A co-worker relates: "She was the eternal mother, the eternal wife. There was a particular young man who went gallantly away to war 61 years ago, and who never came back. So with all the power of her love-hungry heart she plunged into the task of aiding

and befriending wayward girls and boys, and made it her life work. That is why Miss Putnam never married." At the end of the war activities, which she had taken up with much energy, Miss Putnam devoted all her time and effort to the work of the Sanitary Commission and to the education of the freed negroes. As director of the Industrial School for Girls in Dorchester, a private institution, she labored early and late, opening an office in the home of her brother, Dr. Charles P. Putnam, who, with his wife, co-operated in the work. In 1880, she was appointed to the State Board of Charity, and in such institutions as the Lyman School for Boys at Westboro and the Girls' Industrial School at Lancaster, she performed most valuable service. After the death of her brother, Dr. Charles P. Putnam, who worked quite as hard as she, and whose practice was more than half among the poorer class without hope of pay, she made her home with her other brother, Dr. James Jackson Putnam, and his wife, at 104 Marlborough street.

Miss Putnam was a granddaughter of Judge Samuel Putnam of Danvers, and in her youth spent many days at the old home in this town. She was interested in the work of the Danvers Historical Society and only last year collaborated with the Secretary in writing and publishing a biographical sketch of Judge Putnam, with genealogical data. Funeral services were held at King's Chapel and cremation took place. The ashes were to be deposited in the ancestral lot at Walnut Grove Cemetery in Danvers.

MRS. ELIZA BUTTRICK PUTNAM, widow of Rev. Alfred P. Putnam, D.D., died at her home, 33 Summer street, Salem, on December 9, 1922, at the age of eighty-nine years. Mrs. Putnam had been an invalid for many years. She was born in Cambridge, Jan. 14, 1833, the daughter of Ephraim and Mary (King) Buttrick. In 1865 she was married to the Rev. Dr. Putnam, who became the distinguished pastor of large and important Unitarian churches in Roxbury and Brooklyn, N. Y. After Dr. Putnam's retirement from the ministry, the family resided in Danvers and Salem, but since her husband's death, her declining years were passed with a sister in Concord. About two years before her death she returned to Salem, to be nearer her son, Alfred W. Putnam, Esq. Mrs. Putnam was an honorary member of this Society. She leaves, besides the beforementioned son, two sons and

two daughters, Endicott Putnam of New York, Ralph B. Putnam of Denver, Mrs. Helen P. Blake of New Haven, Conn., and Mrs. Margaret P. Lily of Baltimore.

MRS JOSEPHINE KENNEY, wife of Frank C. Kenney, died on January 5, 1923, after a long illness. She had been a resident of Somerville for many years.

MRS. MILLIE F. WEBBER, widow of Henry D. Webber, passed away at her home, 5 Cherry street, on January 6, 1923. She was the daughter of Samuel Green of Woodstock, N. B., where she was born sixty-four years ago. In 1884 she was married to Henry D., son of the late Parker Webber, and her whole married life was passed in the Webber house, which formerly occupied the corner of Maple and Cherry streets, but which was moved back when King's block was built. She was a member of the Maple Street Church and was prominent in the Women's Relief Corps, the Eastern Star and the Danvers Grange. She is survived by a son and daughter and a sister.

EDWARD W. DOHERTY, for more than 30 years a messenger in the United States Senate, serving Senators Hoar, Crane and Lodge, died at his home at Marblehead on Feb. 2, 1923, at the age of seventy-three years. He was a native of Danvers, the son of the late Daniel Doherty, a veteran blacksmith of the town, and in early life moved to Marblehead, where he married. He was a member of Washington Lodge, A. F. and A. M., to which President Harding belongs, and was also a charter member of the local order of Red Men in Marblehead. He leaves one son.

HENRY NEWHALL passed away at his home on Locust street on Feb. 14, 1923, at the age of seventy-eight years. He was born in Salem, April 1, 1844, the son of Benjamin and Caroline M. (Gray) Newhall. He was educated in the public schools of that city and came to Danvers while yet in his teens, when his father purchased the farm on Maple street, now owned by the Essex Agricultural School.

For many years Mr. Newhall conducted a hardware store in town, but he was best known in connection with the Danvers Water Department, having served as registrar, commissioner and superintendent at different times for nearly forty

years faithfully and well. On Nov. 8, 1877, he was married to Miss Annie G. daughter of Capt. Albert G. Allen, who survives him. Mr. Newhall was a member of Mosaic Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and Holten Chapter of this town, and St. George Commandery of Beverly. He was also a member, in his early days, of the Second Corps of Cadets of Salem. He was of a genial disposition and in his death the town loses a valued official and his friends a beloved comrade.

REV. DANIEL HERBERT COLCORD died at his home in Claremont, California, on Feb. 12, 1923, after a brief illness. He early determined to secure a college education and thereafter to study for the ministry. After graduating from the Holten High School in 1867 with the highest honors, he at once began to earn and save money by employment as book-keeper for the firm of E. & A. Mudge, shoe manufacturers. The beautiful and legible style of handwriting which he had by this time acquired, he retained through his life. In 1871 he accepted the position of headmaster of the Tapley Grammar school, which he held through the summer of 1874. Mr. Colcord entered Amherst College, graduating in 1878, with his room-mate, Hon. Alden P. White. He was older, by the number of years which elapsed since his graduation, than the average of his class mates. He therefore brought to college a maturity, an earnest purpose to make the most of his opportunities, and a settled objective as to his life work, which at once commanded the respect and affection of his fellow students, as well as the helpful interest of his faculty. He made the honorary society of Phi Beta Kappa.

The next fall Mr. Colcord entered the Andover Theological Seminary and graduated therefrom in 1881. His first pastorate was in Bedford, N. H. Soon after his ordination he married Pamelia Jocelyn Mudge, a daughter of his former employer and loyal friend, the late Hon. Augustus Mudge.

In 1886, because of failing health, he went to Southern California. There, in the new town of Monriva, near Pasadena and Los Angeles, he organized a church of which he was pastor until 1891. He became one of the founders of Pomona College, with which he has since been connected. Through the heroic service and self-sacrifice of him and his early associates, a weak and struggling experiment has grown to a large, well established institution of learning. For many years his church work had been secondary to his professorship of Latin and modern languages. Mr. Colcord leaves a widow

and children in California, and a sister in Danvers, Mrs. Alfred Hutchinson.

He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution of the State of California, being a grandson of a Revolutionary soldier.

MRS. ELLEN M. EATON, widow of E. Warren Eaton, died on Feb. 16, 1923, at her home, 11 Cherry street, in her eighty-seventh year. She was the daughter of Charles and Esther Perley of Topsfield, and in early life came to Danvers to teach in the public schools, making her home with her uncle, A. Proctor Perley. At about the same time Mr. Eaton came from Reading to work for Mr. Perley, and it was here that the acquaintance began. About 1868, Mr. Eaton bought of the estate of Francis Noyes the house corner of Cherry and Charter streets, which Eben Flint built before the fire of 1845, and here Mrs. Eaton had always lived. She had been since early life a faithful member of the Maple Street Church. She is survived by one son, Harvey W. Eaton of this town, and by an adopted daughter, Mrs. George A. Emerson of North Reading.

MRS. ALICE G. RICHARDS, widow of Chauncey S. Richards, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Clarence O. Hood, in Beverly, on Feb. 17, 1923. Mrs. Richards was the daughter of Moses and Harriet N. (Page) Black, and was born in Danvers, Mar. 31, 1845, in the fine double house on Water street, which her grandfather, Major Moses Black built for his two sons, Moses and William. She attended the public schools in her native town, graduating from the Holten High School in the class of 1862. In 1865 she was married to Chauncey S. Richards, son of Osgood Richards of Danversport, and made her home in that section of the town until her husband's death. Since then she has made her home in other parts of Danvers and with her daughters in Beverly. Mrs. Richards was a descendant of Col. Jeremiah Page. She was a faithful worker in the Universalist church in her younger days, until family duties compelled her to withdraw somewhat, but her interest was continued by her large family, all of whom were prominent in liberal thought and work. Of her children, C. Dexter Richards and Miss Alice B. Richards passed away in recent years, and surviving are, Mrs. C. O. Hood and Mrs. C. Boardman Burnham of Beverly, and Jay O. Richards of Lexington.

